

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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WORK BEGINS ON NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE

LD021753 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva April 2 TASS -- Work has been started here today on preparation of the third conference to examine the effect of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In accordance with the provisions of the treaty, such a conference is scheduled to be held in 1985.

The first session of the preparatory committee will discuss in the course of a week organizational and a number of other issues concerning the substance of a future conference.

Represented at the session is a majority of the states-parties to the treaty, including the Soviet delegation led by Ambassador Viktor Israelyan.

SOLTAN ON PROPOSED NUCLEAR CODE OF CONDUCT

LD021602 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] A month has passed since the Soviet Union advanced the proposal to legalize a kind of code of behavior among the nuclear powers. The initiative came from the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Konstantin Chernenko, when he spoke at an election meeting in Moscow, 2 March. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Soltan writes:

The Soviet proposal has had extensive response all over the world. Many political leaders and statesmen in different countries regard it as a practical opportunity for easing international tensions and creating an atmosphere of trust and a way of limiting the nuclear arms race and eliminating them finally.

Just a few words to remind listeners about what has been proposed: In the opinion of the Soviet leadership, the policy of the powers possessing nuclear weapons is today of a special importance, and whether these weapons are used or not depends to a big extent on the behavior of the nuclear powers on the international scene and on relations between them, so it is in the interests of every nation, in the interests of the future of our entire civilization, that relations between them are regulated by certain norms.

Now, what are these norms? First, a country should regard the prevention of a nuclear war as the chief objective of its foreign policy. Situations should not be allowed to develop which could result in a nuclear conflict, and if there is such a danger urgent consultations should be held to prevent a nuclear fire.

Second, it is necessary to renounce the propaganda of a nuclear war in any of its forms, global or limited.

Third, to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Fourth, under no circumstances should nuclear weapons be used against the non-nuclear countries on whose territory there are no such weapons. It's necessary to respect the status of the already set up nuclear-free zones and encourage the formation of new ones in different parts of the world.

Fifth, not to permit the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form, and this means not to hand over the weapons or control over them to anyone, not to deploy them on the territory of the country where there are no such weapons and not to spread the nuclear arms race to new spheres, including space.

And, finally, to work, step by step and on the basis of equal security, for reducing nuclear arms and finally eliminating them completely in all their varieties.

It should be stressed that the Soviet Union has already made these principles the basis of its foreign policy and firmly complies with them despite all the zigzags in the development of the international situation. It is ready at any time to come to terms with the other nuclear powers on mutually recognizing such norms and making them obligatory. It is likewise ready to consider constructive reciprocal proposals.

Now how has the Washington administration, whose representatives keep speaking about peaceful intentions, about the desire of the United States to remove the nuclear threat and about readiness for talks, react [as heard] to the Soviet initiative? There has been complete silence, and this shows once again that the Reagan administration, which tries to pretend that it seeks peace, in reality sees only one way for itself in its bid for world domination, and that is made militarization and the whipping up of international tension.

U.S.-SOVIET TV LINKUP ON NUCLEAR THREAT

LD250225 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1440 GMT on 24 March carries a "TV conference of Soviet and American scientists."

Professor Sergey Petrovich Kapitsa, member of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace Against Nuclear Threat, prefaces the program by saying that the campaign against nuclear war is growing throughout the world. Almost a year ago, he stated, a conference of Soviet scientists was held in Moscow to discuss the potential consequences of nuclear war. The conference elected the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace Against the Nuclear Threat. The idea was to bring together scientists involved in different fields to discuss the effects of nuclear war. Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was elected chairman.

After a brief commentary on the threat to the world posed by nuclear weapons, accompanied by footage of the earth from space and of galloping horses, the TV hookup between Moscow and Washington begins. Thomas Malone, director of the Holcomb Research Institute, Indianapolis, who is the Washington presenter of the hookup, says, in English, with overlaid translation -- as with all the American contributors -- that a scientific conference on the long-term global consequences of nuclear war has just ended in Washington.

The Moscow presenter of the discussion is Academician Ye.P. Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Carl Sagan, professor of astronomy and space sciences at Cornell University, uses a diagram to demonstrate how matter thrown up by nuclear explosions would be distributed in the stratosphere and troposphere. This matter, combined with the smoke from fires, would lead to a significant drop in temperature. He states that studies show that the consequences of nuclear war would be quite catastrophic even for countries at a considerable distance from the center of conflict.

Paul Erlich, professor of biology at Stanford University, says that the views of many U.S. and Soviet biologists coincide: Around 1 billion people would die immediately in a nuclear attack, but there would be devastating longer-term effects caused by the lack of light, drop in temperature, damage to vegetation, toxic pollution and radiation.

Erlich states there would be a complete collapse of the life-support system of the earth, and civilization may not survive. Some pockets of population may survive, but because of ecological and social factors it is expected that humanity would gradually become extinct.

Yu. A. Izrael, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, says nuclear war would have a catastrophic effect on the biosphere with radioactive matter and other pollutants in the atmosphere leading to changes in climate. There would be an initial drop in temperature, and a possible subsequent increase in temperature owing to the absorption of long-wave radiation. The ecological effects may claim more victims than the original nuclear blasts. In nuclear war, he says, there can be no victors.

Academician A.A. Bayev, "specialist in biology and molecular biology," says that the view of biologists is that nuclear war is inadmissible because of its effects on the population and because it places a question mark over the continued existence of life on earth. It is calculated that about one quarter of the population in the region of a nuclear attack would be killed. Most of the injured will not survive because of a lack of medical facilities. This would account for another quarter of the population, so that half the population subject to a nuclear attack would die within a short space of time. He states that it is probable that the remaining half would ultimately fail to survive.

N.P. Bochkov, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, director of the Institute of Medical Genetics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, says that surviving pockets of life would face dire genetic consequences in the long term.

Professor Malone introduces N.N. Moiseyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who is in Washington. He notes that a computer study at the USSR Academy of Sciences has shown the serious changes which would occur in global temperature as a result of nuclear war, and he demonstrates the findings with a series of charts.

K. Ya. Kondratyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in the Moscow studio, explains that the nitrogen dioxide in the stratosphere as the result of a nuclear explosion is a significant factor in the cooling of the climate.

Carl Sagan points out the value of exchange of data to calculate the effects of nuclear war and Yu. A. Izrael agrees, saying he also has a large number of questions for his American colleagues.

Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev says that volcanic and solar activity can be of value in studying atmospheric phenomena and that joint studies, using new planetary methods made available by space technology, would be highly useful.

Carl Sagan agrees that space studies are of great value. Professor Erlich echoes Academician Bochkov's comments on the long-term genetic problems that would be engendered by nuclear war.

Academician Bochkov says that the post-nuclear environment would be unprecedentedly hostile to man.

Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Kuzin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, notes that insects and viruses are less sensitive to radiation than man; disease would thrive.

Academician G. K. Skryabin says it is gratifying that scientists are united in their belief that nuclear war would be an inadmissible tragedy.

Professor Malone expresses the hope that through the endeavours of scientists a turning-point might be possible in attitudes to nuclear war.

Academician Velikhov sums up: The use of nuclear weapons would be catastrophic, with unforeseen long-term consequences. All concepts of "local," "limited," or "protracted" nuclear war, and particularly the latter, have no foundation. Only one conclusion, he says, is possible: Nuclear weapons can have no part in war or in politics. Either we destroy the bomb, or it destroys us.

Walter Roberts, professor of astro-geophysics at Colorado University, says the discussion has been extremely valuable. Moves towards security must be speeded up to safeguard the fragile spacecraft, earth.

Professor Kapitsa provides an epilogue. He says that since the TV discussion, the debate has continued: "There were meetings of scientists in Washington in December and Rome in January. Studies of the consequences of nuclear war are continuing. Why did scientists not point to the dangers of nuclear war sooner? Perhaps because those directly involved in nuclear development were psychologically programmed to exclude such thoughts from their minds. Such problems must be tackled by specialists in various fields. The arms race must be halted. Tests of nuclear devices must be stopped. Weapons must be frozen and then cut.

"The Soviet Government has declared that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons: a non-first-use pledge by other countries would be a considerable step towards eliminating nuclear weapons from man's future."

U.S. STAND ON PROPOSED CW BAN ASSAILED

PMO21355 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Mar 84 First Edition p 3

[N. Shcherbakov article under the rubric "With Truth as the Weapon": "Banning the 'Invisible Death'"]

[Text] Geneva, Moscow -- The question of banning chemical weapons -- one of the cruelest and most inhumane type of weapons -- occupies an important place in the work of the current session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. In accordance with the decisions of the 38th UN General Assembly session, the participants in the talks have been charged with a responsible task -- speeding up the reaching of an agreement on a convention on chemical weapons, and having done so, to proceed immediately to draw up the text of this convention which is to be submitted to the new session of the UN General Assembly.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries attach tremendous importance to the elimination of the threat of chemical warfare. Let me recall the recent proposal by the Warsaw Pact member states to rid Europe of chemical weapons. The implementation of this important initiative would make it possible to substantially reduce the risk of chemical warfare in Europe, and consequently throughout the world, and to commence reducing the lethal arsenals.

Quite naturally, the proposal of the socialist community countries has provoked great interest at the Disarmament Conference. K. Tonudd, Finnish assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs, for instance, reflecting the views of the neutral and nonaligned countries, declared that the new initiative underscores "the urgency and importance" of efforts aimed at the speediest possible drawing up of a convention banning chemical weapons.

The NATO member state delegations are also making pronouncements which seemingly recognize the importance of ridding Europe of chemical weapons. At the same time, their representatives are trying to discredit the proposals of the Warsaw Pact member states. Theories are being circulated that this allegedly could divert the attention of the Disarmament Conference from drawing up an international convention banning chemical weapons. These people are also saying that this proposal would be difficult to implement because it makes no provision for agreeing on the forms of monitoring the compliance with the accords. The pronouncements at the conference of, in particular, the delegations of the NATO countries -- the United States, FRG, Belgium, Canada, and Great Britain -- are along these lines.

It is indicative that it is precisely the states trying to call the Warsaw Pact initiative in question at the conference that are hampering progress at the talks. NATO members, and primarily the United States, are to blame for the fact that opportunities to conclude a convention, which emerged in 1972 in connection with the draft convention banning the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons that was submitted by the USSR and the other socialist community countries, went unutilized at the time. The U.S. side bears the blame for unilaterally breaking off in 1980 the bilateral Soviet-talks that had been going on since 1978 with the aim of preparing a joint initiative on the question of banning chemical weapons and submitting it to the Disarmament Committee. The United States and its allies continue to adhere to this unconstructive line at the present stage of the talks too. Washington has hardened its stance as regards the question of monitoring compliance with the future convention. At the same time it has not taken any steps that indicate a willingness to revise the unrealistic demands put forward earlier.

The United States and other NATO member states, as before, refuse to give serious consideration to the question of monitoring in light of the proposals made by the Soviet Union during the last sessions of the Disarmament Committee. This concerns, in particular, the systematic international verification of the destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons.

Proceedings at the talks indicate that the practical actions of the United States present the main obstacle to the expedited elaboration and conclusion of a convention banning chemical weapons.

Indeed, how is Washington's rhetoric compatible with the U.S. Administration's plans to embark on a multibillion-dollar program of the chemical rearmament of its Armed Forces? The main objective of this program, as is known, is the manufacture of a new generation of chemical munitions -- binary shells.

It should be noted that realistically minded figures in Washington, too, are aware of the glaring contradiction between the international community's interest in a speedy conclusion of a convention banning chemical weapons and the U.S. course aimed at another round of the chemical arms race.

The examination of the question of appropriations for binary weapon purchases totaling \$130.6 billion by the U.S. Senate in summer 1983 illustrates this. During the debates, a group of senators (including Cranston, Hatfield, Percy, Hart, Proxmire, and Pryor) expressed opposition, rightly assuming that the beginning of the manufacture of binary weapons would engender a new round of the chemical arms race.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries consider it necessary that every opportunity is utilized to speed up the elaboration and conclusion of a convention. Proceeding from these fundamental considerations, the Soviet Union has persistently put forward a great number of constructive proposals. During the 1983 Disarmament Committee session, the USSR delegation proposed the inclusion in the convention of a provision banning the use of chemical weapons, and a ban on the manufacture at chemical industry enterprises of specific categories of chemicals.

The current session is no exception. The Soviet Union, in an effort to solve one of the most complex and important issues at the talks, which relates to the destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons, declared 21 February its readiness to agree that the effectiveness of monitoring the process of destruction from beginning to end be ensured either by the permanent presence, at the special facility, of international monitoring representatives, or by means of a combination [sochetaniye] of regular international inspections at the facility.

The Soviet Union's new proposal provoked widespread interest and response at the conference. It was received as concrete confirmation of our state's consistent course in the matter of banning chemical weapons. Delegations from socialist, nonaligned, and also a number of Western states stressed in their speeches that the Soviet Union's new proposal opens up real prospects for progress at the talks. NATO members, too, were forced to recognize the constructive nature of the proposal. It was noted in particular by E. Berg, Norwegian secretary of state for foreign affairs, and also by the heads of the U.S., Canadian, and FRG delegations addressing the conference.

The Soviet Union's new step provides the West with a good opportunity to prove -- not by word but by deeds! -- its interest in concluding a convention banning chemical weapons.

U.S. CASE FOR CW BUILDUP BASED ON 'HYPOCRISY'

PM290932 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golta "Military-Political Commentary": "Hypocrisy of the Poisoners"]

[Text] The White House's hypocrisy is perhaps nowhere so powerfully manifested as at the U.S. congressional hearings on the draft budget for fiscal 1985. Official representatives of the administration, seeking by fair means or foul, and mostly foul, approval for gigantic military expenditure, are involuntarily demonstrating the true worth of Washington's numerous assurances of its "love of peace."

The attempts to push through appropriations for "chemical rearmament" are a characteristic example of this. As is well known, the Pentagon has a very large arsenal of toxic weapons -- 3 million chemical warheads. But the U.S. strategists consider this to be insufficient -- on their agenda is the production of a new generation of chemical weapons, binary weapons. The U.S. President himself recently urged legislators to "display responsibility" and earmark funds for the production of this barbaric weapons. Here Reagan hypocritically asserted that Washington needed it not for itself but merely as...a means of "compelling the Russians to conclude a treaty on banning chemical weapons."

But the administration's genuine plans were revealed by T. Gold, a high-ranking official in the U.S. military department. Addressing Congress, he said frankly that substantial funds from the program costing \$1 billion will go to produce binary warheads, "which will substantially increase the U.S. Army's chemical arsenal." A year ago it was Gold again (there was still a lot of time to go to the presidential elections then and Pentagon men were not forbidden to be franker, within certain limits, of course) who told congressmen that the Bigeye binary bombs were "extremely necessary to the U.S. Army" since they "make it possible to deliver a chemical strike deep behind the enemy lines." There was no mention of talks, as we can see!

The same aggressive plans were formulated even more clearly in the U.S. Army training manual "Combat Operations on Land and in the Air" ["Vedeniye Bovevykh Deystviy na Sushe i v Vozdukh"]. "The use of chemical weapons at the early stage of a conflict and on enemy territory," the brochure says, "will lead to the achievement of an advantage." All this convincingly proves that the Pentagon intends to use chemical weapons to step up the U.S. Army's offensive potential and ranks this weapon with the neutron weapon and with medium-range missiles. Binary weapons (chemical warheads consisting of two components) are, in the Pentagon officials' opinion, convenient for storing in the immediate vicinity of the region of a "potential conflict." Essentially the toxins are one of the means in the "limited" war which the United States intends to wage in Europe. That is the point of "chemical rearmament!"

There are many U.S. chemical weapons in Europe right now: They are stockpiled on the territory of the FRG and on British soil. There can be no doubt that when they have acquired binary weapons the Pentagon men will lose no time in dispatching them to European soil, closer to the socialist countries' borders. In the FRG it is planned to construct five stores where it is proposed to place these weapons. Similar plans exist for Britain, Italy, and Turkey. And then in addition to the Pershings and cruise missiles the existence of everything living on the continent will also be threatened by binary chemical weapons.

Such are the Washington poisoners' sinister objectives. And these objective testify to the White House's cynicism and duplicity. As for Reagan's argument that sophisticated chemical weapons are essential to "interest the Soviet Union in concluding an agreement," these statements are not simply phony, they are ludicrous. The U.S. capital should remember that in recent months alone the USSR and the other socialist countries have come out with very important new initiatives whose aim is to ensure the elimination of chemical weapons both in Europe and throughout the world. However, the Washington leaders are continuing to ostentatiously knock at an open door while at the same time carrying out accelerated preparations for chemical war.

BONN APPROACH TO VIENNA MBFR NEGOTIATIONS HIT

DW030711 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Official Bonn and the New Round of the Vienna Negotiations on Troop and Armament Reductions in Central Europe"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen. After a 3-month break, the delegations of NATO and the Warsaw Pact states have been sitting face to face with each other in Vienna, where negotiations on troop and armament reductions have been underway for 2 weeks now.

Prior to this new round of negotiations, Bonn assured that the FRG side had mapped out interesting proposals for the negotiations in Vienna that would offer a chance of achieving a breakthrough after 10 years of negotiations. On the very day the negotiations resumed, Chancellor Kohl stressed the desire for headway to be made in the Vienna negotiations. According to government spokesman Peter Boenisch, the chancellor expressed his government's desire and will that the negotiations in Vienna be conducted in a constructive way.

Two weeks have passed since this was said in Bonn. What actually has happened in Vienna during this period of time? The following has come about since 16 March: On the one hand, no such desire or will of the FRG Government for conducting constructive negotiations in Vienna has been perceived. On the other, it has become evident that the government of Kohl and Genscher had entered the negotiations inadequately prepared. This is evident in the fact that up to this day Bonn and the other Western participants in the Vienna negotiations are not even somewhat agreed among themselves on the proportions of a Western troop and armament reduction. In addition, there can be no talk at all of the French Government's agreeing to include its troops stationed in the FRG in a treaty on troop and armament reductions in central Europe. Bonn is still lacking such an approval. And, finally, the Kohl-Genscher government does not spare any effort in its striving to sidestep the Warsaw Pact states' demand that not only troops, but also weapons be reduced, as envisaged by the Vienna negotiations.

These facts reveal that one cannot predict when the Kohl-Genscher government will actually be ready to conduct such constructive negotiations in Vienna as it had promised 2 weeks ago. As matters stand now in Bonn, the period for such a step in the government's policy appears to be indefinite.

Meanwhile, what has materialized during the years of negotiations in Vienna is the point of view accepted by the two sides that both NATO and the Warsaw Pact states should reduce their troops and armaments to a maximum number of 900,000 men each. However, there has been no agreement up to now on a concrete procedure. It was the Warsaw Pact states that, in the interest of further advance, proposed that each side reduce independently of one another and over a fixed span of time their armed forces to the agreed maximum number. This is to be ensured through corresponding measures of verification, which involve mutual controls to prevent a unilateral change in the achieved level of reduction.

Thus, it is up to the NATO states to show whether they will follow suit to these proposals of reason or continue to seek unilateral advantages for themselves. What actually matters is concrete deeds to secure peace.

WARSAW PACT CONCLUDES 'JUG-84' EXERCISES

Activities Described

LD290932 East Berlin Radio Volga in Russian to Soviet Forces 1930 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Our special correspondent Lieutenant-Colonel Gennadiy Polyakov reports from the area of the joint troop exercises "Jug-84":

[Begin Polyakov recording] Units of the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Army, and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] which are taking part in the exercises today began active offensive action with the support of the Air Force and artillery. The tasks set were successfully carried out by units of the GSFG, specifically the motorized rifles, commanded by Senior Lieutenant Nikolay Olekin, the artillery battery in which Sergeant Sergey Manayev serves, the attached tank company in which Junior Sergeant Nai Taymyrsaydayev commands a crew, and others.

Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet servicemen, the comrades-in-arms, the soldiers of the Polish Army and servicemen from the GDR National People's Army operated decisively and with initiative. During the joint exercises, strong combat friendship and mutual assistance was demonstrated among the troops of the three fraternal armies. Thus, for example, the motorized rifle company in which Senior Lieutenant Aleksey Polyakov serves, had to halt its advance under heavy fire from the prearranged enemy. The Polish soldiers under the command of Captain Stanislaw Kaminec hastened to the aid of the Soviet motorized rifles, and through their joint efforts, the friends in combat attacked the prearranged enemy and forced them to retreat.

Such examples of harmonious interaction were to be found throughout the exercises. The commanders noted the successful operation of the military signalmen of the GDR National People's Army Guenther Feldweber, Ludwig Gendtborfer, radiotelegraph operator Stefan Underling, and Soviet Senior Sergeants Vladimir Sizov and Gennadiy Ivanov.

Today's exercises of the fraternal armies were intense, but the servicemen found time for friendly contacts. In brief camps, during minutes of rest, they met and talked amongst themselves about their (?personal) studies and home areas. They organized joint concerts, exchanged souvenirs and photographs, and treated their friends to tasty soldiers' food. The joint troop exercises "Jug-84" continue. [end recording]

Observers Named

LD201906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Joint military exercises codenamed "Jug-84" are being continued on GDR territory. Staffs, units, and subunits from the GDR, the PPR, and the USSR are participating. Among other things, the troops from the three fraternal states demonstrated their skill in parachute jumping and surmounting wide water obstacles. The exercise, which is being commanded by Colonel General Werner Fleissner, was observed by General Eugeniusz Molczyk, deputy minister of national defense, and Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Exercises End 31 March

LD311703 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 31 Mar (ADN) -- The "Jug-84" joint troop maneuvers in the GDR, in which units from the GDR, the USSR, and the PPR participated, ended today.

GDR Deputy National Defense Minister Colonel General Stechbart, who was in charge of the exercise, said at a concluding meeting that by their performance in "Jug-84" the comrades-in-arms had demonstrated their firm determination and ability to reliably preserve peace and socialism under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties. With "Jug-84" the combat traditions of joint command staff and troop exercises of past years have been continued at a high level and the high combat strength of the allied armies and their indestructible comradeship-in-arms have again been documented. The staffs and troops who took part in the joint exercise return to their garrisons at the weekend.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ROLE, AIMS OF WARSAW PACT

PM020750 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 First Edition p 3

[S. Zamyatin article: "For the Sake of the Great Goal"]

[Text] The forces of international imperialism and reaction, blinded by class hatred for socialism, are now making desperate attempts again to halt the onward march of history. Striving at all costs to slow down the process of revolutionary transformations in the world and to recover their former dominance, U.S. ruling circles and their NATO allies are carrying out reckless adventurist actions designed to fuel tension, step up the arms race, and bring about military confrontation with the socialist countries. The Reagan administration has proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism and has adopted a course toward achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. Hundreds of billions of dollars are being spent on building up strategic offensive forces, designing the means of waging war in space, and developing qualitatively new conventional armaments systems. The siting of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe has begun. These aggressive actions by the United States and the NATO countries have created a threat to the security of the USSR and its allies and have caused a dangerous worsening of the international situation.

However, all hopes of intimidating the socialist countries' peoples and of bringing them to their knees are obviously doomed to failure. They have become accustomed to answering the increased threat not by giving way but by taking the necessary countermeasures.

Under present conditions the fraternal socialist countries' consistent course toward strengthening the unity and cohesion of their ranks and further developing political and military cooperation is acquiring increasing significance. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, "the success of the cause of preserving and strengthening peace depends to a considerable extent on how great the socialist countries' influence on the world arena is and on how active, purposeful, and coordinated their actions are." Based on the principles of socialist internationalism, the socialist community states' all-round cooperation in the joint struggle for peace and universal security is a very important factor in present-day international relations.

The central role in implementing the socialist countries' collective efforts in defending socialism's gains and averting the threat of nuclear war is played by the Warsaw Pact. Created by the European socialist countries with the aim of protecting their peoples' peaceful labor, this military-political defense alliance has been for nearly 30 years not only the socialist community's firm and reliable shield but also an effective instrument for coordinating the peace-loving foreign policy of the states belonging to it.

The conclusion of the Warsaw Pact marked the beginning of a fundamentally new stage in the process of shaping the fraternal countries' integrated foreign policy line.

The practice that took shape in the early postwar years of coordinating actions in the foreign policy sphere within the framework of bilateral treaties now began to be implemented on a multilateral treaty basis. It became possible to move from the coordination of individual demarches in the international arena to the systematic and all-round coordination of foreign policy by the Warsaw Pact member states and the elaboration of an integrated foreign policy strategy.

The mechanism for political cooperation created within the Warsaw Pact framework ensures the planned and highly dynamic nature of socialist foreign policy and diplomacy. The forms and methods of cooperation formulated by joint efforts make it possible to harmoniously combine the national interests of each socialist state with the international interests of the whole community.

The allied countries' supreme party and state leaders participate in the work of the Political Consultative Committee which plays the main role in coordinating the fraternal countries' foreign policy activity, in the cause of the collective determination of their course in the international arena, the coordination of initiatives and specific moves, and the regular exchanging of opinions and information. Each of the 18 Political Consultative Committee conference held in previous years has invariably given new impetus to socialist diplomacy's peace offensive. Many initiatives put forward at Political Consultative Committee conferences have subsequently provided the basis of decisions by major international forums or have been reflected in important bilateral interstate agreements.

The sessions of the Foreign Ministers Committee, which was set up in 1976, have also been an important element in the Warsaw Pact countries' political cooperation. The committee's functions include the exchange of opinions and information on foreign policy questions, the preparation of recommendations for the Political Consultative Committee, and the formulation of practical measures for the implementation of its decisions. The committee's activity greatly helps the fraternal countries to increase the effectiveness of the coordination of their demarches in the international arena and gives that coordination a stable and planned character.

Periodic meetings of deputy foreign ministers and the now traditional close cooperation among the socialist countries' representatives at the United Nations and other international organizations are also of great significance. Cooperation among the fraternal countries' delegations at different international conferences is being successfully implemented. The practice of the collective formulation of specific joint proposals on topical problems within the Warsaw Pact framework has recently been improved. Bilateral political cooperation also continues to play a significant role in shaping the socialist countries' collective foreign policy.

The struggle to create an atmosphere of security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world and the struggle to end the arms race and achieve disarmament have been and remain the main avenues of the Warsaw Pact states' foreign policy cooperation.

The joint formulation of a program to safeguard security and establish peaceful cooperation in Europe and the tireless efforts to implement that program represent the historic service of the socialist countries' diplomacy. It was the Warsaw Pact states which were first to put forward the idea of holding an all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The socialist countries' persistent and purposeful efforts to implement this important initiative were crowned with success. As is well known, just such a conference was held in Helsinki in 1975. It created a real foundation for the consistent development of the relations of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation among states and peoples on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

In subsequent years, the coordinated foreign policy actions of the socialist countries were aimed at dealing a decisive rebuff to the forces of imperialism and reaction which, in the late seventies and early eighties, went over to an open counteroffensive against detente and international cooperation and against the process of improving the political situation in Europe started in Helsinki. Back in May 1979, a proposal was put forward at a session of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers committee to convene an all-European conference at political level to discuss confidence-building measures and measures to lower confrontation and reduce armed forces and armaments on the continent. However, several years of stubborn and complex struggle were needed to implement this joint proposal of the socialist countries. And the fact that the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe ultimately became a reality was a great victory for socialist diplomacy.

The Warsaw Pact countries came to the Stockholm conference with the firm intention of consistently defending the line of easing tension and achieving accords which would really serve to consolidate the foundations of peace and security in Europe, reduce the level of military confrontation, and strengthen trust among states. "We will defend here the position of peace among states and peoples and try to ensure that the conference makes a substantial contribution to the improvement of interstate relations and promotes the halting of the senseless arms race," USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko said at the opening of the conference.

During the very first session of the Stockholm conference, the socialist countries fully displayed political will and a sense of responsibility for the fate of peace in Europe. They advanced a whole range of large-scale initiatives aimed at creating an atmosphere of trust which the United States is now stubbornly trying to undermine by its adventurist actions. The proposal that, following the Soviet Union's example, states possessing nuclear weapons assume a pledge not to be the first to use them, is of particular importance among these initiatives. The conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations would also be an important step. The implementation of just these two proposals would be an effective contribution to strengthening confidence and security on the European Continent. At the same time, the socialist countries have proposed a number of other measures. They have also declared their readiness to support any other proposal if it is really aimed at a real lowering of military confrontation in Europe and not at obtaining unilateral advantages.

Problems of European security are inseparably linked with the ending of the arms race and disarmament. The Warsaw Pact states have always regarded general and complete disarmament as the most reliable path leading to the removal of the threat of war. The USSR and its allies have repeatedly advanced specific joint proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament. It was precisely the socialist countries' foreign policy initiatives in the sixties and seventies that gave life to a whole series of international treaties and agreements -- on nuclear nonproliferation, on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests in three environments, on the prohibition of the deployment of weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and ocean floor, and on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons -- as well as to the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and the agreement on strategic arms limitation (SALT I).

However, the measures taken so far to restrain the pace of buildup of military arsenals are plainly inadequate. Under conditions when the United States and NATO, pursuing the aim of achieving military superiority over the socialist countries, have begun implementing new militarist programs on an unprecedented scale, the need to resolve this task has become more urgent than ever.

For their part, the Warsaw Pact states are doing everything possible to prevent the international situation from deteriorating and to bar the way to nuclear war. The Prague Political Declaration and the Moscow Joint Statement, as well as the documents of the Foreign Ministers Committee sessions held in April and October 1983, set forth a clear and constructive program of struggle for the preservation of peace, which is the only real alternative to a slide toward nuclear catastrophe. The socialist countries call for specific steps to be taken very quickly with a view to reaching mutually acceptable accords on urgent problems such as a freeze on nuclear arsenals and a total ban on nuclear tests. Proposals have been advanced concerning the liquidation of chemical weapons and, as a first step, ridding Europe of them. The Warsaw Pact states insist on the speediest resolution of the question of banning neutron and radiological weapons and cutting military budgets. The measures which they propose for preventing the militarization of space are becoming increasingly pressing.

The Warsaw Pact countries resolutely advocate the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, including the total elimination of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical -- from Europe. In this they advance just one condition -- unswerving observance of the principle of equality and identical security. The socialist countries' peace initiatives in the disarmament sphere are meeting with increasingly wide support in the international arena with every passing day. This was demonstrated most convincingly, in particular, by the results of the 38th UN General Assembly Session.

Lasting peace and the peoples' reliable security have invariably been and still are the chief aim of socialist foreign policy. In the name of this great aim the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, closely coordinating their foreign policy efforts, are waging a tireless struggle in the international arena against the forces of imperialism and reaction. They are firmly and consistently implementing a Leninist policy of peace which accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of all countries, and they do not intend to take a single step away from that policy.

CHEMICAL TRADE UNIONS HOLD MEETING IN BERLIN

AU301206 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The chairman of the trade unions of the chemical industry from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, the PPR, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and Vietnam concluded a 2-day meeting in Berlin on Wednesday. The exchange of views mainly centered on the responsibility of the chemical workers' trade unions in the struggle for peace and disarmament. The chairmen of the trade unions appealed to national trade union organizations of the working people of the chemical industry of Europe to jointly do everything to ensure the preservation of peace and achieve concrete disarmament steps through negotiations. All trade union organizations are called upon to oppose the threat to Europe of nuclear arms and chemical weapons.

At their meeting in Berlin the chairmen exchanged experiences on joint trade union tasks which result from the ever closer socialist, economic cooperation within CEMA. Edith Weber, member of the Presidium of the FDGB National Executive Committee and chairman of the Chemistry, Glass, and Ceramics Industry Trade Union, reported on the comprehensive initiatives developed in the socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister for chemical industry and chairman of the CEMA permanent commission in the field of chemical industry, reported on the tasks of the working people of this branch of industry of the GDR as well as on the work of the CEMA commission headed by him.

'GLOBAL SHIELD' NUCLEAR EXERCISES SET TO BEGIN

ICBM Training Planned

LD050910 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 3, TASS -- According to the U.S. Department of Defense, the general exercise of the U.S. strategic forces codenamed "Global Shield" starts today. It will last ten days, and will be held not only on the territory of the United States, but also in the vast zones of the Pacific Ocean.

During the exercises the combat readiness of the crews serving 1,040 "Minuteman" inter-continental ballistic missiles. [sentence as received] Two training launches of these missiles will be carried out from the Vandenberg base, California, towards the Pacific, the military circles report. Taking part in the exercise will be 328 strategic bombers "B-52" and "F-111" deployed on the U.S. territory and on the Guam and Okinawa islands. The Air Force will perform the training bombing and the tests of air-launched cruise missiles.

Along with the "Global Shield" exercise, the command post exercise will be held with the aim to train the control of U.S. Armed Forces all over the world.

Canada, Japan To Participate

LD030930 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 3, TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksander Lyuti reports:

The United States, jointly with Canada, a number of West European NATO member-countries and Japan, today began unprecedented exercise codenamed "Global Shield-84". Their direct aim is preparation for a nuclear war, the enhancing of combat preparedness of all U.S. armed services in conditions of a nuclear conflict. As was stated in this connection by a Pentagon representative, the exercise which is to last till April 13 will be held in conditions approaching combat ones to the maximum, and will give troops an extremely valuable experience in conducting combat actions.

In the course of the exercise, according to the Pentagon, the main tasks are placed on units of the U.S. Strategic Air Command (SAC), which include strategic bombers with nuclear weapons aboard, and inter-continental ballistic missiles. Troops of the North American airspace defense command [word indistinct] and other troops, formed for the eventuality of a nuclear war, will also participate in the exercises.

ADMIRAL SCORES U.S.' INDIAN OCEAN POLICY

PM021405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 84 First Edition p 6

[Article by Admiral N. Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff:
"For Peaceful Waters of the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The latest session of the UN ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean has ended in New York. Despite attempts by the United States and its allies to block the committee's work, the delegates at the session started discussing the agenda of the forthcoming international Indian Ocean conference.

It is no accident that the forum under preparation draws the world public's attention: after all, the question of whether the Indian Ocean will become a zone of peace and cooperation or whether tension will increase in that region has become one of the most complex and acute international problems in recent years.

As far back as 1971, following the nonaligned countries' initiative, the UN General Assembly adopted a declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, and an ad hoc committee was set up in accordance with this declaration for the purpose of preparing and convening a conference for the elaboration of an international agreement. The declaration's implementation has, however, met with direct opposition from the United States and a number of its allies.

Having selected the Indian Ocean zone as one of the main targets for its hegemonistic aspirations, Washington is speedily implementing plans for its militarization. This is an integral part of the "new nuclear strategy," which is based on the idea of attaining worldwide military, and primarily nuclear, superiority for the United States. Its so-called "new nuclear strategy" envisages the possibility of nuclear war being launched not only in Europe.

The Indian Ocean zone is one of the world's most densely populated regions: About one-third of all mankind inhabits the 40 littoral, island, and continental states. This zone concentrates important sea and air lines of communication linking Europe, East Africa, the Near East, South and Southeast Asia, the Far East, Australia, and Oceania. This region is also one of the richest deposits of natural assets.

Since the sixties, the United States has systematically and step by step laid the foundations for its military presence there. Some parts of the Indian Ocean, like the Persian Gulf for example, have been arbitrarily classed as "vitally important" to it. The Pentagon has been granted \$25 billion over the next 5 years to conduct "aircraft carrier diplomacy" there.

Washington is engaged in deploying major military formations equipped with the latest attack weapons, including nuclear weapons in that zone. Those weapons are to be found at U.S. military bases, on board the aircraft carriers, as well as on the B-52 strategic bombers constantly patrolling the Indian Ocean. The entire ocean area is under observation from U.S. reconnaissance satellites. Reports by foreign military specialists do not exclude the deployment of sea-based strategic forces in the Indian Ocean by the United States and its allies. One can understand the threat inherent in the implementation of this plan, both for states in the region and for the cause of universal peace. Of course, the USSR cannot remain indifferent to such actions and plans, and has been forced to take countermeasures.

The unprecedentedly large U.S. military preparations in the Indian Ocean are encountering resolute opposition. This is forcing the United States to maneuver and try to somehow "justify" its actions. False references are made to a "Soviet military threat," "Russia's designs on the warm seas," and the "vacuum of power" supposedly being created in the region. These "arguments" do not stand up to the slightest serious criticism. The countries adjacent to the Indian Ocean know that it was the USSR which proposed the establishment of a nuclear-free zone there way back in 1964, and that it was the United States which failed to respond to this initiative. In 1971, the Soviet Union again spoke constructively in support of the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. As regards the "vacuum of power," this "argument" graphically demonstrates the hegemonism in U.S. policy and the U.S. reluctance to take into account the legitimate right of peoples and states to determine their own fate.

Six years had to pass before the United States decided to sit at the negotiating table with the Soviet Union and discuss ways for the possible mutual reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean. The four rounds of talks made it possible to outline realistic possibilities; at the first stage, a "freeze" (stabilization) of the sides' level of presence; at the second stage, a gradual and consistent reduction of military activity and liquidation of foreign military bases.

The USSR proposed that the first-stage agreement also take into account the level of military presence by the sides' allies (the allied factor), as well as the existence of military bases belonging to the United States and its allies in the zone, including regions directly adjacent to the Indian Ocean (the adjacent regions factor). The sides would be obliged to pledge right at the first stage not to introduce strategic forces into the Indian Ocean and not to create the infrastructure for supporting actions by strategic forces there.

Having joined the talks, however, Washington started putting forth demands and claims which it knew to be unacceptable to the USSR. In particular, it refused to take the allied factor or the adjacent regions factor into consideration, refused to extend the agreement to the U.S. military base on the island of Diego Garcia, and insisted on the United States reserving its right to introduce major naval formations, including aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines, in the Indian Ocean in the future. At the end of the fourth round of talks, the U.S. side altogether refused to continue them.

When the present administration came to power in the United States, Washington's military preparations were especially expanded in the Indian Ocean. Building up the tension, the United States constantly proclaims more and more of its regions as falling within the sphere of its "vital interests," and now this sphere covers 19 states. Over the past few years, the United States has had permanently stationed in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf up to two aircraft carrier strike forces consisting of 1-2 multipurpose aircraft carriers (providing facilities for up to 180 combat aircraft each), 2-4 missile-carrying cruisers, 9-12 destroyers and frigates, 2-3 multipurpose nuclear submarines, and 12-18 auxiliary ships. During a period of aggravation of the situation in any country of the Indian Ocean region (like in Iran in 1980, for example), the U.S. strike forces there practically doubled. Furthermore, the number of aircraft went up to 360, of which 150-160 were nuclear weapon-carrying aircraft.

There are about 30 U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean zone. Expansion and modernization work is in progress at the bases in Somalia (Berbera, Mogadishu, and Hargeisa), Kenya (Mombasa), Saudi Arabia (Dharhan), Oman (Markaz-Thamarid), and Bahrain Al-Manamah). The airstrips on Diego Garcia, in Masirah, and elsewhere have been built up to provide facilities for B-52 strategic aircraft and heavy transport aircraft. The United States is using blackmail and pressure to obtain bases in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the Comorros and Maldive Islands, and in Bangladesh (Chittagong).

In order to implement its armed interventions, the Pentagon has set up the 220,000-strong "Rapid Deployment Force" and has elaborated the concepts of its flexible use. The force is subordinated to the so-called "Central Command" (Centcom), whose leading echelon has been deployed in the Near East since January 1983. This command's responsibility includes the northwestern Indian Ocean and the territory of many countries in Africa and the Near and Middle East.

If not directly, Washington is indirectly involving its main NATO allies in activity on the region's militarization. France, for example, maintains 8-10 naval ships and up to 12,000 servicemen in the western Indian Ocean. Britain regularly assigns up to 10 naval ships and auxiliary ships for patrol duty in the Indian Ocean. In the spring of 1980 the FRG sent its naval ships there for the first time, to participate in joint military exercises with the U.S. Navy.

Thus, through the fault of imperialism's aggressive forces, the Indian Ocean problem has grown beyond the regional framework and has turned into a factor exerting considerable influence on the development of the international situation as a whole.

The strengthening of the "Rapid Deployment Force," the U.S. intention to engage in military intervention in the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf, and other factors create an atmosphere of alarm all over the world and increase the danger of new military conflicts erupting, primarily in countries adjoining the region. At the same time, the military threat against the Soviet Union from the South is growing.

As regards the Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean, it has remained unchanged over a period of years. Furthermore, the composition and structure of the Soviet naval detachments is fundamentally different from the U.S. fleet in the region. The Soviet ships which are there are not meant to conduct operations against the coast, and are executing limited tasks of a defensive nature. They are not cruising there on a permanent basis. Neither are there any Soviet strategic forces there. The Soviet naval ships in the Indian Ocean do not threaten anyone, and their presence there is an enforced countermeasure.

The UN General Assembly's 38th Session adopted a resolution which instructed the UN Ad Hoc Committee to make resolute efforts to complete preparations for organizing the Indian Ocean conference in Colombo in 1985. The successful holding of the conference would create prerequisites for easing the military tension in the region.

As before, our country is prepared to resume talks at any time with the United States on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union -- and this has been repeatedly declared at the highest level -- is prepared to use any realistic opportunity to conduct talks in order to attain practical accords.

The USSR is actively striving to implement the idea of establishing a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. In its opinion, the states not adjacent to the ocean could, in advance of the Colombo conference, announce that they would refrain from any steps which could complicate the situation in the region. These states could decide not to send major naval formations to the Indian Ocean, not to hold military exercises or maneuvers there, and not to establish new military bases there. The USSR is also advocating that no one country should try and establish a sphere of interest or sphere of influence in the Indian Ocean. On its part, the USSR has declared its readiness to pledge not to deploy nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean and not to use them against countries which renounce the acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) plenum: "The Soviet Union, as a great socialist power, is fully aware of its responsibility to the peoples for safeguarding and strengthening peace. We are open to peaceful and mutually advantageous co-operation with states on all continents. We are in favor of the peaceful solution of all disputed international problems by way of serious, equal, and constructive talks. The USSR will fully cooperate with all states which are prepared for practical deeds to help ease international tension and establish an atmosphere of trust in the world."

The Soviet Union, like the other peace-loving countries in the world, expects that the United States and its allies will at long last listen to the voice of reason and stop torpedoing the convening of an international conference which could help implement the idea of proclaiming a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

FINNISH COMMUNIST REBUKES NATO CHIEF ROGERS

PM201320 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Sharp Rebuke"]

[Text] Helsinki, 25 Mar -- Legitimate indignation is being aroused in the Finnish public by the impudent big talk of American General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, about the threat supposedly posed by the Soviet Union to the security of Finland and other countries in northern Europe. This was stated by T. Sinisalo, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee International Affairs Commission, speaking in the city of Kuopio.

With such statements, he said, Rogers openly insults the respect shown by the Finnish people for the foreign policy line being followed by the country's leadership, which accords with Finland's interests. "For the Finns -- and you might think that the American general must understand this -- have expressed their conviction with the utmost clarity that the present Soviet-Finnish relations are a most reliable guarantee of our country's security, and the policy being pursued by Finland in the spirit of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance effectively contributes to the cause of peace in the north of the European Continent," T. Sinisalo emphasized.

The trust of Finnish citizens in their eastern neighbor is founded, in particular, on the similarity of our countries' positions on many very important, present day issues, he pointed out. The Soviet Union comes out in support of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and is ready to give the guarantees necessary for this. For its part, Finland openly supported the Soviet Union's initiative regarding a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Gen B. Rogers gives himself away: While directing NATO troop maneuvers in Norway, he warns Finland of the "threat" from a neighboring state. This helps us to understand still better that it is precisely the weapons of the United States and other NATO countries, which are being stockpiled in northern Europe in ever greater quantities, the represent a real danger to all north European countries, T. Sinisalo declared.

UN RECEIVES TWO COMPLAINTS ON U.S. AGGRESSION

Security Council Hears Protests

LD020846 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 2, TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The U.N. Security Council has now received two complaints on the aggressive actions of the United States, posing a grave threat to peace and the security of the peoples. One has been lodged by Libya and the other by the Nicaraguan Government.

Although the two countries are in different parts of the world, they face the same problem; namely, the gross pressure of Washington which does not shrink from any means to secure the replacement of the regimes it does not like and the establishment of structures desired by the USA. The methods used by Washington include a vituperative slander campaign, attempts to impose an economic blockade, gross acts of provocation and outright armed operations generously financed by the U.S. Congress.

It is pointed out at the meetings of the Security Council that the Reagan administration is trying to negate by its actions such basic norms of international law as respect for the sovereignty of other countries and no-intervention in their internal affairs. These principles have now been replaced with a policy of imperial arbitrariness, summarily violating the principles and goals of the U.N. Charter. It has not become perfectly obvious that, having perpetrated the armed invasion of Grenada without any provocation, Washington actually declared its "right" to use force against sovereign states whose domestic or foreign policies do not suit it.

As 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the People's Bureau for External Relations of Libya, has justly pointed out, the world is living through a dangerous period because moral principles and rules of international relations are non-existent for the U.S. Administration. No small country in any part of the world, he said, can feel safe from U.S. aggression.

Discussion at the United Nations show that the peoples of the world are growing ever more aware that the developing countries are now becoming prime victims of the U.S. claims to world hegemony. However, it is not only "enemies" but also allies that are victimized by the United States, which disregards their sovereign rights. Nicaraguan delegate Javier Chamorro Mora has noted in this respect that Honduras has actually become an occupied country.

Indeed, what independence does it have if permanent U.S. military presence has been established in Honduran territory in the guise of continued manoeuvres, and if the Pentagon itself decides how many military bases it will have in the country and where? The CIA has set up centers to train mercenaries in Costa Rica without even asking the consent of its government.

Spokesmen at the United Nations also point out the flagrantly cynical character of the Reagan administration's attempts to camouflage its policy of militarism with a campaign of "struggle against international terrorism". It was noted in the U.N. Security Council that those guilty of terrorism should be looked for, first and foremost in Washington. For instance, 15 camps have been established in Honduran territory with CIA money, officially appropriated by the U.S. Congress, and American instructors are training in them counter-revolutionary bandits to perpetuate acts of subversion, killings and armed attacks on Nicaragua.

The very fact that the Security Council is discussing two complaints of U.S. actions simultaneously graphically testifies to the deep worry caused everywhere by Washington's increasingly open reliance on terrorism and armed forces.

Libyan Complaint Debated

LD030857 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 3, TASS -- In a debate on Libya's legitimate complaint in the UN Security Council, representatives of socialist countries have denounced U.S. hostile acts against this country as a "threat to international peace and security".

Ludomir Kovacic, Czechoslovakia said U.S. stepped-up provocative military measures and fanning hostility among neighboring Arab states against Libya were "neither new nor isolated." "This latest situation is very much like the recent armed aggression against Grenada on the equally artificially construed pretext of an alleged threat to the lives of United States citizens", he stressed.

Pal Racz, Hungary said the real aim of the United States in North Africa, and in many other parts of the world, was to strengthen its position and to increase its military presence even in far-away regions.

That was a very dangerous course, because no one could lose sight of the possibility that provocations of that nature might lead to unpredictable consequences, jeopardize the stability of the respective region and threaten international peace and security.

Luvsangiin Erdenchuluun, Mongolia, said those developments could not be divorced from the overall policy of U.S. imperialism, which arbitrarily declared whole regions of the world situated thousands of miles away from the American coasts as zones of "vital interest". "Show of force" and "muscle-flexing" had become a matter of routine in imperialist conduct. Such policies of the U.S. Administration were in flagrant contravention of the United Nations Charter and international law.

Central America Discussed

LD302353 Moscow TASS in English 2224 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] New York, March 31, TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has called an emergency meeting requested by the Nicaraguan Government to discuss the situation in Central America, which has aggravated following the escalation of U.S. militaristic preparations in the region.

Opening the discussion, Javier Chamorro Mora, permanent representative of Nicaragua at the United Nations, said that the recent weeks have witnessed a dangerous build-up of U.S. military presence in Central America. The Pentagon is increasing the strength of its troops there, is concentrating a navy strike force and is holding an unprecedented series of military maneuvers. The Honduran territory is practically occupied by the United States and is turned, contrary to the interests of its people, into a springboard for waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Nicaragua and the Salvadoran patriots.

'TRIPARTITE COMMISSION' DEBATES WEST'S DEFENSE

LD022339 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 2, TASS -- The Mayflower Hotel in the capital of the United States is the venue of the scheduled plenary meeting of the so-called "Tripartite Commission" which is some kind of a "brain centre" of international imperialism. It includes nearly 300 most influential representatives of the business, financial, and political circles of the United States, Western Europe, and Japan.

The participants in the current meeting are examining a report pretentiously entitled Democracy Should Work: Tripartite Agenda for a Decade, providing for the fundamentals of a coordinated policy of three centres of the capitalist world for the near future. This lengthy document has been drawn up by former U.S. Secretary of State Zbigniew Brzezinski, former British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Japanese Foreign Minister [as received] Saburo Okito.

The "recommendations" tabled at the meeting express on the whole support for Washington's present-day militaristic policy and stress the "importance" of even more active participation in "strengthening the defence of the West," of the allies of the United States in NATO and Japan. Thus, the report lauds to the skies the deployment in Western Europe of a new generation of American nuclear missiles and the actions by the governments of the FRG, Britain, and Italy are pictured as an example of true "Atlantic solidarity." Despite mass public protests in those countries, the implementation of the NATO decision on the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles has been started in their territories.

At the same time, the report points to the "need" for strengthening the "combat might of the conventional weapons" of the North Atlantic bloc simultaneously with a build-up of the nuclear potential. The document also calls for spreading the "zone of NATO's responsibility" outside the North Atlantic to Southwest Asia, the Persian Gulf, the Far East and Africa, and with that aim for further building up military spending.

UNSC SESSION ANALYZES IRAN-IRAQ RELATIONS

LD302151 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] New York, March 30, TASS -- A session of the U.N. Security Council has been held here, which analyzed the state of relations between Iran and Iraq. Members of the Council made a note of the report of experts appointed by the U.N. secretary general for investigating the statement on the use of chemical weapons in Iran.

The chairman of the Security Council, Javier Arias Stella (Peru), made a statement on the need to strictly observe provisions of the 1925 Geneva protocol on the prohibition of the use in the war of suffocating, toxic and other gases and bacteriological agents.

The statement contains an urgent call for the strict observance of cease-fire and a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

NEVADA UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST REPORTED

PM021153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Underground Tests"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr -- The United States has carried out an underground nuclear explosion at its test site in Nevada. The explosion had a yield of about 20 kilotons. This is the fourth test of a nuclear device to have taken place in the United States already this year.

U.S. PREPARATION FOR SPACE DEFENSE SCORED

LD202042 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, March 29, TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

At a press conference in the Pentagon on Wednesday, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger again pronounced in support of the plan to create a so-called space-based strategic anti-missile defence. According to him, without such defence the USA would ostensibly find itself in an extremely dangerous position.

Meanwhile, President Reagan's speech on the United States' preparation for "star wars" has roused the appetites of military-industry contractors and horrified specialists who are aware of the disastrous consequences of the implementation of such a program.

According to estimates by experts who are members of research groups, this will cost the U.S. taxpayers 1,200,000 million dollars. On the other hand, all observers agree that the creation of a space based anti-missile defence in the USA would become the most dangerous version of the development of the arms race without ensuring the country's reliable defense against a retaliatory strike.

Really, the realization of those plans of Reagan sharply destabilises the military and political situation in the world. Entertaining an illusion of security against a retaliatory strike, the ruling circles of the United States, while cherishing groundless hopes for a possibility of victory in a nuclear war, cannot resist the temptation to unleash a nuclear war against socialist countries. Richard Garvin, a prominent U.S. specialist on space and nuclear arms, emphasizes that a nuclear war -- a preventive one -- can suddenly break out by itself in the most conflictless period.

The Soviet Union, realistically estimating the situation that has developed in the world, makes tireless efforts to prevent militarization of the near-Earth space. At the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Soviet Union put forward a proposal on concluding a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from space with respect to earth.

The Soviet Union also declared its readiness to go to a radical solution to the problem of anti-satellite weapons -- to come to terms on renunciation of testing any such systems, on the prohibition of the creation of new anti-satellite systems and on the liquidation of those which are already available with the sides, as well as on the prohibition of tests and use for military purposes of manned spaceships. At the same time, the Soviet Union assumed an obligation not to be the first to launch any type of anti-satellite weapons into space. Thus, the USSR unilaterally introduced a moratorium on such launchings for the entire period when other countries, including the USA, too, will refrain from launching anti-satellite weapons of any kind into space.

Unfortunately, the United States not only refuses for military purposes, but also intends to denounce the current treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile defence systems.

PONOMAREV: U.S. RUSHING SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD021817 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 2, TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

The Reagan administration is sending today a special report to Congress on anti-satellite weaponry systems. According to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, the report reflects the U.S. Cabinet's intention to speed up work on perfecting and testing anti-satellite systems. The White House does not plan to seek an agreement with the Soviet Union on banning such weapons, which attests to its course towards turning outer space into an arena of the intensive race to the most up-to-date armaments.

Sticking to its militarist course, the Reagan team is using any possibility to sell its arms buildup policy to the American public and justify preparations for nuclear war, including in outer space.

It is noteworthy that U.S. Congress, in accordance with the 1984 bill on allocations for the U.S. Department of Defence, recommended that the administration study the possibility of working out control over anti-satellite weapons and make a "conscientious and sincere" attempt to conclude with the Soviet Union a treaty banning the deployment of anti-satellite systems, subject to proper verification. In response, the Reagan government is sending the report defending its decision to go ahead, come what may, with the development of American systems designed to destroy space satellites.

The Soviet Union is strongly opposed to the militarization of outer space. The USSR proclaimed its readiness for a radical solution of the problem of anti-satellite weapons -- reaching accords on renouncing the testing of any systems of this kind, on banning the development of new systems, eliminating the existing anti-satellite systems, and on banning the testing and use of manned spacecraft for military purposes, including against satellites. Such is the clear-cut and definite Soviet position on this issue, attesting to the USSR's striving for a concrete accord on the limitation of the arms race and prevention of outer space from being used for military purposes. Moreover, the Soviet Union assumed the pledge not to be the first to place in space anti-satellite weapons of any type.

In other words, the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on such launchings which will remain in force as long as other nations, including the United States, will refrain from putting into orbit anti-satellite weapons of any kind.

Washington responds to all these and many other Soviet peace initiatives either by silence or by actions which are diametrically opposed to what the Soviet Union is urging it to do. The Reagan administration is rushing to militarization of outer space. Ignoring sensible calls not to do this. By continuing its preparations for war, including in space, Washington inexorably counterposes itself to the vital interests of the entire mankind and is truly becoming the "focus of evil" whose whereabouts it is looking with so much zeal outside the United States.

REGAN TOLD PRC WILL BROADEN 'OPEN-DOOR' POLICY

PM301445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Conclusion of Visit"]

[Text] Washington, 29 Mar -- As U.S. Treasury Secretary D. Regan reported on returning from his trip to China, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, with whom he had talks, assured the American side of Beijing's intention not only to continue in the long term, but also to expand the "open door" policy with regard to the United States.

Zhao Ziyang stressed China's interest in large-scale U.S. business involvement in implementing plans to modernize the Chinese economy. He indicated that the Chinese Government is doing everything possible to create the most favorable conditions for U.S. investors in the hope that American business will make corresponding efforts.

BEIJING GROUPS CELEBRATE GOGOL ANNIVERSARY

PM021152 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Devoted to a Classic Russian Writer"]

[Text] Beijing -- The Chinese People's Society for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society, and the Chinese Society for the Study of Foreign Literature have held a meeting to mark the 175th anniversary of the birth of N.V. Gogol.

Professor Ye Shuifu, chairman of the Chinese Society for the Study of Russian and Soviet Literature, delivered a lecture on the great Russian writer's works and noted that Lu Xun and other well-known writers had devoted great attention to acquainting Chinese readers with N.V. Gogol's works. The Renmin Chubanshe Publishing House has begun publication of the selected works of N.V. Gogol in four volumes.

The meeting was addressed by I.S. Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to the PRC.

The Soviet feature film "The Government Inspector" was shown to the participants.

PRC SEEKS TO ALLEVIATE EDUCATIONAL SHORTCOMINGS

LD021010 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Ye. Piskunov: "Schools for Workers in the PRC"]

[Text] Of late, the Chinese press has frequently examined shortcomings in the PRC people's education system. Many commentators note that for years the training of skilled specialists for production work has been inadequate and that there is a shortage of them in all sectors of industry. Moreover, the view is that if this situation persists, China's economic development rate will slow down. In this connection, PRC Education Minister He Dongchang said it is necessary to review the people's present education structure and improve it with a view to intensify vocational and technical training.

Since the country's secondary education establishments pay little attention to student's acquisition of labor skills, only 4 percent of graduates have specialized knowledge of a trade.

To eliminate the imbalance, the PRC Ministry of Education has outlined a number of measures, including the idea that second-tier primary schools should teach practical disciplines and that the network of secondary technical and agricultural schools should be extended.

But those currently attending Chinese secondary schools may not start skilled labor before the end of the century. Therefore, it remains one of today's most important tasks to improve the standard of professional knowledge of workers already employed in the PRC national economy.

The problem is made worse by the fact that there are more than 200 million illiterate or semiliterate people in the country. The country is still feeling the effects of the so-called "Cultural Revolution" in the late sixties, when the education system in China was almost completely paralyzed. Representatives of the "lost generation," as the former Red Guards are now called, did not have the opportunity to study during the "10 years of troubles." Now they are 30 years old or more, but their level of knowledge, Beijing's CHINA DAILY writes, is much lower than even students leaving first-tier primary schools, that is, fifth-graders. A large proportion of these workers and employees, the paper stresses, cannot function "properly."

To take the edge off the problem, it is planned to introduce countrywide compulsory primary education by 1990. This was stated recently by PRC Deputy Minister of Education Zhang Wensong. It has been decided, moreover, to develop such forms of part-time study as special short courses to improve skills and courses on radio and television. Night classes for young workers are starting up all over the country. Aside from the humanities, including elementary courses in the mother tongue, arithmetic, geography and history, they are offering special subjects: bookkeeping, construction, boiler-making, electrical engineering, and others.

The Chinese trade union paper GONGREN RIBAO notes that more and more workers are gaining access to the system of home and night school education. It now embraces hundreds of thousands of people.

NAKASONE CALLS FOR 'DRACONIAN' WARTIME POWERS

LD312150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] It is reported from Tokyo that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone addressed the Diet with a call for the urgent drafting of emergency legislation. This new law will take effect in the event of a war. Here is the latest news commentary with Boris Andrianov at the microphone:

The Japanese premier's call signifies that Tokyo has decided to prepare wartime laws in written form. By its very nature, this is a great deal. It is recalled that Article 9 of Japan's Constitution specifically states that that country's people, in perpetuity, reject war as a sovereign right of nations, and also the threat or use of armed force as a means of resolving international quarrels.

The same article stresses that the right of states to wage war is not recognized. However, these and other solemn pledges promulgated in the Basic Law of Japan are, in fact, merely on paper. In reality, for 30 years reactionary and nationalistic forces in that country have been pushing it along the road toward rejecting the Constitution's peace clauses, toward increasing its military potential, and strengthening the aggressive military-political alliance with the United States.

In these conditions, the Japanese generals are experiencing a particularly militant itch. They have long sought the actual departure from control by civilian bodies and have demanded that the Army be absolved from the observance of laws that allegedly hinder the fulfillment of military tasks. It was through this demand by latter-day samurai that the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, a few years ago, intended to foist the so-called laws on Japan in the event of emergency circumstances. At that time, the idea did not succeed because the country's democratic public determinedly came out against it. Now Japan's ruling circles, albeit under a different name, have again thought of pushing through the same notorious wartime laws.

It is noteworthy that Tokyo's official departments are not parading the essence of the new law. However, according to the local press, the Japanese military will be awarded most extensive powers. Incidentally, it has become known that Japan's armed forces already have an independent action program for emergency conditions. This program testifies that those present in power are thinking of using the Japanese military to suppress opposition forces that oppose the country's militarization and support the observance of the Constitution's peace clauses. Thus, for example, there are provisions for rushing in the armed forces to suppress domestic disorder in the event of so-called emergency circumstances. One of the Army's main task will be to crush the legal parties of the parliamentary opposition.

Therefore, Premier Nakasone's call for the urgent drafting of emergency legislation can only be construed as the aspiration of the reactionary forces to establish draconian conditions for the gloomy times of militaristic Japan.

AFGHAN PEOPLE REJECT REAGAN SHOW OF SYMPATHY

PM011955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin dispatch: "Voice of the People"]

[Text] Kabul -- That day was a double celebration in Afghanistan. They were celebrating the New Year according to the local calendar and it was peasant's day. There were smartly dressed people in the streets of Kabul. Most came as families. There were many children and much smiling. To look at them, you would think the war had no bearing on that country.

But only 2 days later, the Afghan people showed that they remember full well the criminal undeclared war unleashed against them.

It would seem to be the same streets, filled with people again -- the same people. It is and it isn't. The faces have hardened. Anti-imperialist slogans chanted by the demonstrators ring out above the columns. Clenched fists are raised...throng of people stream toward the U.S. Embassy. A protest meeting begins there...

This was the Afghans' spontaneous response to a new U.S. provocation in which the part of conductor and soloist was assumed once again, as in past years, by President Reagan himself. Proclaiming the Afghan New Year holiday "Afghanistan Day," the White House chief produced flagrantly slanderous fabrications directed at the DRA.

More than a week has gone by since that meeting, but the angry voice of the Afghan people has not subsided. Throughout the country, including in the Armed Forces, meetings and assemblies are being held in which the participants voice unanimous support for PDPA policy and indignantly condemn the latest stream of dirty slander against the country and its friends.

"Weeping crocodile tears on so-called 'Afghanistan Day', the U.S. President 'regretted' that the Afghan people are supposedly deprived of celebrating the new year with joy," Major General Muhammad Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, said in conversation with your correspondent. "Indeed, this is the 6th new year the Afghan people have celebrated with arms at the ready. But the reasons the White House incumbent gives for this are patently wrong. The Afghan people understand full well who the organizer of the criminal undeclared war is. Events of recent days very clearly confirm this.

"I have just returned from Herat Province," the general continues. "You could not describe the situation there as simple because of the proximity of the Iranian border, which the insurgents cross to carry out their bandit raids. People are still afraid of the bandits, especially in remote regions. But even there, a large section of the inhabitants openly condemns the impudent U.S. interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and expresses support for the PDPA and the revolutionary government.

"It is also significant that the number of Afghans expressing readiness to defend the gains of the April Revolution with arms at the ready is growing. The influx into the Army of emissaries from party and youth organizations and production collectives has perceptibly increased. How different this all is from what U.S. propaganda and its yes-men are proclaiming," General Sadeqi said in conclusion.

The propaganda ballyhoo across the ocean is merely one component in a long chain of provocations to which U.S. imperialism is resorting under the mask of "sincere friend." But the Afghanistan people cannot be deceived. Despite the undeclared war organized by imperialists against the Afghan people, much has been done in the country in the socioeconomic, cultural, and other spheres in the 6 years since the revolution. People can clearly see the sources of these transformations. Hence the mighty outburst of indignation with which they have responded to the latest "sympathy" farce from across the ocean.

MORE AFGHANS LEAVE REFUGEE CAMP 'HELL' FOR DRA

PM301010 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin: "Escape From Hell"]

[Text] Kabul -- For exactly a month Senior Lieutenant (Barakatulla), chief of staff of an infantry battalion, was listed as missing.

...in Paktia Province, which borders on Pakistan, in Gowmal Region, the group of Afghan servicemen headed by (Barakatulla) undertook an unequal battle with insurgents in the Javar pass. The dushmans managed to capture the bleeding senior lieutenant and three soldiers. The officer was saved by an accident: While they bandaged him the soldiers had taken off his jacket with its insignia of rank and had not had time to replace it.

At the so-called "Afghan refugee camp" in the little spot of (Asad) near Peshawar, where the prisoners were taken, (Barakatulla) was regarded as a soldier.

A terrifying picture confronted them: bordeom, unsanitary conditions, people going for several days without a morsel of bread, a shortage of water, epidemic diseases from which old people and children were the first to die. Suspicious characters were constantly roaming the camp. They were recruiters. Parents desperate for some trifling "compensation" give these 20th-century slave traders young girls and boys, perfectly well aware that they would never see them again. They are forced to take this desperate step in the slim hope that the children might survive.

But strong young men are in the greatest demand at the camp. This "commodity" swells the gangs which, after training, are sent to Afghanistan. Of course, (Barakatulla) did not go unnoticed. He agreed because he counted on subsequently escaping.

The group in which (Barakatulla) ended up was formed and then trained by a French instructor called "Mr (Asad)." The training program included organizing subversive acts, carrying out terrorist acts, and mountain warfare. Special attention was paid to mines and explosives.

The progress of the "training process" was under unrelenting control. During (Barakatulla's) month in the camp, the "training center" was twice inspected by Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, the ringleader of one of the largest Afghan counterrevolutionary groups. On one of these "inspection tours" eight "cadets" who had criticized the brutal treatment meted out by the instructors and the Pakistani servicemen attached to them were publicly hanged on his orders. A little earlier (Sarvar), a former inhabitant of Paktia Province, who had told "friends" that we wanted to go home, had been shot in front of the ranks.

Soon (Barakatulla) felt he was being shadowed. So as not to tempt fate further, together with his two comrades, he used the money they had received as an advance to hire a truck and reach the border. Several days later, the fugitives joined a local self-defense detachment in the little spot of Bangi. And soon they were back in their own battalion.

What I heard from (Barakatulla) and to an even greater extent from (Gulyam Vakil) -- an inhabitant of Konduz Province who has also returned home but before that was a member of an "Islamic Party of Afghanistan, gang" -- makes it possible to imagine not only the living conditions at the camp, but also the nature of those being trained there to be dispatched to Afghanistan to "fight for the faith." Alongside the "victims" of the April Revolution, which deprived them of their power and wealth, and alongside the religious fanatics, criminal elements and professional thieves and murderers are operating openly. Whatever guise they may adopt in the West -- from "great martyrs" to "patriot fighters" -- the aims of the former and the latter are far removed from those that patrons of these enemies of the Afghan people try to present.

In July last year, when (Gulyam Vakil) was undergoing training at a training center on Pakistani territory; weapons and money arrived from the United States for the rebels. A large amount of money, so rumor had it. Gulbuddin's men, to whom (Gulyam Vakil) belonged, decided to eliminate possible rivals when the "aid" from across the ocean was to be shared. Radio-controlled mines were placed around the billet of the rival "Movement of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan" grouping. As a result, 32 men were killed and several dozen wounded.

From the Pakistani side a "clear road" into Afghanistan has been opened for the bandits who are continuing to sow death in the country which they perfidiously call their motherland. On the other hand, the road home is closed for Afghans driven into so-called "refugee camps" either by fear in the face of the dushmans' reprisals or by deception and now yearning with all their hearts to leave this hell. According to the evidence of (Gulyam Vakil) again, an attempt to leave the camp ended in tragedy for four Afghan women and eight men.

But people are tirelessly seeking ways to return home. For instance, here is the "odyssey" of Abdullah, an inhabitant of Chahar Diar district, Konduz Province. First he found himself in Pakistan, where he refused to take part in subversive activity against his motherland. The real danger of reprisals against him drove Abdullah to Iran. There, under threat of imprisonment, he was obliged to go through registration and acquire Iranian identity documents and was faced with a choice: either the Iran-Iraq front or the camp for training anti-Afghan gangs. Escape again -- this time to Saudi Arabia, where he and his family, after declaring their intention to return to Afghanistan, were put behind bars. Only after 2 months did the wanderer succeed in making contact with Afghan representatives in Saudi Arabia, with whose aid he and his family recently returned home.

Another incident. The newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES recently published a letter from an Afghan emigre who, for various reasons, asked not to be named. Describing the oppression suffered by Afghans and the tyranny and lawlessness against them from Iranian authorities, the author reported a clash between unemployed Afghans and "the guards of the Islamic revolution" on 1 December 1983 at the (Maulavi) crossroads in Tehran. As a result of the reprisal 40 Afghans were killed and hundreds wounded and arrested. In conclusion the emigres appealed on behalf of his compatriots to Babrak Karmal, asking him to help them return home.

Like migratory birds who -- despite hurricanes, snowstorms, mountains and oceans -- reach their native nesting places, so hundreds and thousands of Afghans, once deceived and intimidated, having now tasted all the "delights" of life abroad, are regaining their motherland.

In recent months alone, about 2,000 families have returned from Iran to two provinces -- Nimruz and Herat. The "returnees" are expressing thanks to the Afghan Government for the opportunity to regain a motherland and for the material aid given to them on their return. They are stating their readiness to fight Afghanistan's enemies and, alongside the Armed Forces, to defend the gains of the April Revolution.

GANDHI'S PARTY VICTOR IN INDIAN BY-ELECTION

LD301201 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi March 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

An impressive victory has been won by the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the by-elections to the upper chamber of India's Parliament -- the Council of States. According to the election returns published here, the party has secured for itself 47 seats in the Council of States, where 72 vacant seats were contended. As a result of the elections, the Indian National Congress (I) has further strengthened its positions in the upper chamber of the Parliament, by increasing its representations to 152 out of a total 244. A serious defeat has been suffered by right-wing opposition parties, which have lost a considerable number of seats.

AUSTRIAN LEADER SHARES INDIAN SECURITY CONCERN

LD301639 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi March 30 TASS -- Correspondent Vladimir Baidashin reporting:

Austria favors detente and an improved international situation, said Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria, now on an official visit in India. Speaking at a news conference here today, he said that the nonaligned countries are playing a major part in easing off international tensions, enhancing peace and security.

The federal chancellor expressed concern over the situation in Europe where the arms race has seriously aggravated the international situation. He also expressed concern over the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Fred Sinowatz said that Austria wants good relations with socialist countries. Our relations with East European countries, he noted, are constantly developing and improving. We think that such a policy promotes the relaxation of tensions and strengthens peace in Europe. Austria's own security also stands to gain from such a policy.

The chancellor said that Austria shares India's concern over the threat to its security posed by massive sales of modern arms to Pakistan and that it regards with understanding the measures taken by India in such a context. The Federal chancellor said that Austria considered efforts to establish a new economic order in the world to be very important. He noted that everything should be done to narrow the gap between the rich and poor nations.

U.S. BEHIND 'FISHERMEN'S' INDIAN OCEAN SPYING

LD302131 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi March 30 TASS - A captain of a small patrol boat did not expect anything unusual when he ordered a Taiwan trawler which had violated the sea border of India that it should stop the engine. However, in response to the order, the "guest" opened machine-gun fire, increased his speed and set its course for the international waters.

Incidents with illegal fishing off the Indian shores by fishing boats of Taiwan, South Korea and a number of other countries have become rather frequent of late, the Indian weekly BLITZ, which wrote about it, points out. However, today spying ships which collect information about naval bases and other objects on the Indian territory often act under the guise of poachers. It is also of interest that many of the detained trawlers have on board powerful radio stations which can send messages to thousands of miles. This is obviously much more than what ordinary fishing boats usually possess. They are also equipped with radars and other dual-purpose equipment.

It is pointed out here that crews from the ships of those countries which are closely bound with the U.S. and have more than once been caught in the act of collecting spying information are suspected of criminal activities. It is worth mentioning that the "fishermen" usually concentrate their attention on the strategically important areas on the western coast of the republic which, as it was pointed out, are included in the sphere of combat operations of the U.S. naval group in the Persian Gulf zone. It has been repeatedly reported that reconnaissance planes with U.S. identification marks appeared in those areas.

The U.S. has obviously intensified of late its spying operations with the aim to collect information about India's defense potential, along with the escalation of the Pentagon's presence in the Indian Ocean. A scandal flared up recently in connection with the exposure in New Delhi of a group of CIA agents, including diplomats on the staff of U.S. representations who performed exactly these functions.

NEW BANGLADESH HEAD PROMISES DEMOCRATIC RULE

LD301302 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Dhaka March 30 TASS -- Ataur Rahman Khan, one of the oldest politicians in this country who leads the National League of Bangladesh, has been appointed the country's new prime minister, it has been officially announced in Dhaka. He will also head a new ministry, that for politics and parliament. In a short statement issued after his appointment Ataur Rahman Khan said that he would exert every effort without delay to ensure the country's peaceful transition to democratic forms of government.

BRIEFS

USSR-DRA COOPERATION PACT -- A routine session of the joint Soviet-Afghan commission on cultural and scientific cooperation has taken place in Kabul. In the course of its work, the program of scientific and cultural exchanges between USSR and the DRA for 1984-85 was discussed and signed. The document envisages further widening of Soviet-Afghan cooperation in science, higher and secondary education, and training national cadres in culture, radio, television, cinema, health care, and sport. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Apr 84 LD]

GROMYKO, MOKHTAR HOLD 'CONSTRUCTIVE' TALKS

LD021442 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- Mutual concern over a dangerous aggravation of the international situation, a growth of tensions in various parts of the world has been expressed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, and Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia, during the talks, which were held in the Kremlin today. Conviction was expressed of the need for joint efforts by all peace-loving states, both big and small, for preventing a nuclear catastrophe, strengthening peace and international security.

In examining the situation in Southeast Asia conviction was expressed of the need for improving as soon as possible the situation in the region and settling the outstanding problems of that region through peaceful means. The Soviet side pointed out that the sole sensible way to that is through developing a constructive dialogue between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN member countries. A good basis for that is created by the known initiatives of the states of Indochina, in particular those which were put forward at the eighth foreign ministers' conference of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. The ministers declared for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and convening with that aim at the earliest date an international conference under the U.N. auspices.

Andrey Gromyko attracted the attention of the Indonesian minister to the package of the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives on a wide range of issues pertaining to eliminating the threat of nuclear war and curbing the arms race, especially of nuclear arms. The importance was stressed of the proposal recently put forward by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on norms of mutual relations between states possessing nuclear weapons, whose implementation would be a major contribution to preserving and strengthening universal peace. The ministers highly evaluated the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor for ensuring peace and easing international tensions. The importance was stressed of restructuring international economic relations on a just democratic basis.

In discussing the state and prospects for Soviet-Indonesian relations, Andrey Gromyko and Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja declared for taking specific steps that would ensure progressive development of mutually beneficial relations and contacts in the political, trade-economic and other fields. The talks were held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. The Indonesian foreign minister is currently on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

SRV 'CATEGORICALLY REJECTS' THAI PENETRATION CLAIM

PM021408 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs Statement"]

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Apr -- A statement issued here by an SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman categorically rejects claims by Thai authorities that Thai territory is being penetrated by Vietnamese servicemen who are in Kampuchea as part of the Vietnamese volunteer forces.

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Such claims, the statement emphasizes, completely lack foundation. The SRV has repeatedly stated in the past and again asserts that it firmly pursues a policy of respect for Thailand's sovereignty. At the same time, the fact that for the past 5 years Thai authorities have allowed Pol Pot gangs -- which are the tool of Beijing -- to use Thai territory to carry out actions aimed at undermining the Kampuchean people's revival is no secret.

RYZHOV RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR POCOCK

LD021134 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- The deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Nikita Ryzhov received today the ambassador of Australia to the USSR Edward Robert Pocock in connection with the forthcoming presentation of credentials.

NOVOYE VREMYA ASSESSES POLISH PARTY CONFERENCE

PM031041 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 14, 1 Apr 84 pp 14-15

[V. Chernyshev article: "Poland: Mobilizing the Forces"]

[Text] The All-Poland Conference of the PZPR was held in the Hall of Congresses of Warsaw's Palace of Culture and Science 16-18 March. It was convened in accordance with the PZPR Charter adopted at the 9th congress in order to analyze the results of activity in the period which has elapsed and to outline the targets which should be tackled in preparation for the 10th party congress.

This event was awaited with great attention in Poland. It was thoroughly prepared for by more than 2 million party members and many millions of Polish patriots who associate with the socialist fatherland their hopes for the strengthening and further development of the independent, sovereign Polish People's Republic.

External and internal ~~anti~~socialist forces and their leaders at U.S. and NATO coordination centers also prepared for it in their own way -- forces which are acting increasingly energetically against the socialist countries, Poland included.

During the period of the PZPR report and election campaign and the preparations for the conference, the Western radio voices made new attempts to give ideological support to the counterrevolutionary elements which were defeated in open confrontation with the people's Poland, to discredit, as TRYBUNA LUDU noted, all of the four decades of people's power in the country, to misrepresent the fundamental principles of socialism, and to launch a bombardment against the PZPR's leading role in socialist building. And that is only natural: It is in the hands of the PZPR, despite the difficulties which the party, like the whole country, has had to live through during the years of the crisis, that the most active, militant, politically mature nucleus of the Polish working class and representatives of the intelligentsia and all Poland's working people is concentrated.

The interest and attention toward the all-Poland forum of the PZPR are explained by the urgency of the problems submitted for discussion by the more than 1,700 conference delegates. Chief among the questions discussed at the conference was a question which was connected in one way or another with all the items on the agenda, namely that of strengthening the party's leading role. This question basically defined the speeches of many of the 693 participants who **expressed** their opinions in one form or another from the conference platform. Here are just a few opinions from these speeches: "It is necessary to preserve the party's class nature," "The party draws its strength from the activity of the working class and Marxist-Leninist ideology. Therefore the party's main duty is to restore and deepen the working class' confidence and the principles of democratic centralism," "New candidates join the party where the PZPR operates actively. . . ." Some speakers proposed enshrining the PZPR's leading role in an entry (in addition to the provision on this score which already exists in the Polish Constitution) in the legal acts which are being prepared to govern particular aspects of Polish society's life.

As was noted at a meeting at the PZPR Central Committee with journalists from the socialist countries accredited to Poland, the conference was called upon to demonstrate the strengthening of party ranks, the deepening of the party's ties with the working class, and the expansion of the PZPR's influence in society. Delegates from various voivodships spoke from the conference platform on how this work is going locally. Thus a representative of the Legnica party organization stressed that since the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress the party's ranks have rallied and strengthened.

The miners of Katowice Voivodship are convinced that the strengthening of the party's ties with the working class is promoted by the constant contacts which have grown up between the party leadership and the working people and by the mutual consultations held before the adoption of important decisions. The speakers also pointed to the fact that an increase in the number of people joining the party has taken place recently. Whereas immediately after the ninth congress admissions to the PZPR totaled an average of 200 people a month, in February of this year that figure had increased to 2,500. An eloquent commentary on the utterances of Western propaganda, which has made the PZPR's situation in Polish society its target!

At the same time the discussion in the Hall of Congresses and the documents adopted there show that people in party ranks are not resting on their laurels and that they consider a sober assessment of the situation, an analysis of the difficulties which exist in practice, and the correct conclusions drawn from those difficulties to be the guarantee of further effective work in restoring the PZPR's prestige and social role.

Ideological Work

In a report delivered on behalf of the Politburo, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, noted that the party has not restored its forces and social confidence to a sufficient extent to change the situation. It has once again been vividly confirmed how costly is any departure from Leninist principles or weakening of the tie with the working class. As the keynote speaker stressed, the party's leading role must be established painstakingly, every day, in every corner of the country, in every milieu, wherever the party is and acts.

The work of the all-Poland PZPR conference, which was widely publicized by the press, showed that the party regards the task of unification with the masses as a multifaceted process taking place in various avenues of organizational, ideological, political-educational, and economic work. There must be resolute criticism of the instances of ideological immaturity, inconsistency, manifestations of bureaucracy and parochialism, and consumerist attitudes which still occur. Posing the question of stepping up ideological work, especially in connection with the major omissions which occurred earlier in this most important sector of party activity, the delegates noted that many party members have met to develop a sufficiently firm ideological awareness and some of them defend party positions on the basis of intuition instead of profound Marxist-Leninist knowledge.

In the course of the PZPR report and election campaign, serious concern was expressed at the state of work with young people. This is all the more justified in view of the fact that during the period of raging counterrevolution and anarchy, the young generation of Poles, who do not have sufficient experience of life or society and are therefore inclined toward actions which are not always carefully thought out, were one of the main targets of intensified ideological indoctrination by Western propaganda and counterrevolutionary associations like KSS-KOR, the "Confederation for Independent Poland," the "Independent Students Association," and priests with reactionary inclinations. Even today, hostile ideology is being disseminated among young people, while teaching programs do not yet make it possible to effectively counteract this.

As was particularly noted in the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report, in the battle for people's minds and hearts the weapons are the scientific world outlook, solid political knowledge, and the historical, economic, revolutionary idea -- Marxism-Leninism. The party's efforts to gain access to the minds of young men and women and to find a response in their hearts to the lofty ideals of social justice have had some effect. Young people's problems were the subject of the 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. They are increasingly widely reflected in the work of the Sejm, the government, and youth organizations. The majority of the Polish working class are now people aged between 20 and 30, and the PZPR young workers

However, as was noted at the conference, the party's and the government's efforts in educating young people have yet to yield the expected results. It is therefore still a party duty, PZPR Central Committee First Secretary W. Jaruzelski stressed, to create conditions such that the frankness and critical thought, enthusiasm and uncompromisingness which are characteristic of young people may be expressed in a creative, socialist direction.

An important aspect of the discussion at the All-Poland Conference was the problem of the party's relationship with the mass information media. Everyone remembers the struggle for the radio, television, and press which was waged during the most acute period, the crisis developments in Poland between socialist forces and the counterrevolution. Even today some people, it was stated from the platform at the Warsaw PZPR forum, put forward the false thesis about the "independence of the press" and try to detach it from the party. We believe, a representative of the TRYBUNA LUDU editorial collective told the conference on this score, that in a socialist country the mass media must serve the party's ideas, and the party press must struggle for the socialist way of life and the popularization of the scientific world outlook and Marxist-Leninist knowledge.

The place and role of the trade unions at the present stage of the Polish socialist society's development were discussed seriously at the conference. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo report cited figures showing the scale of the trade union movement and its organizational consolidation. Contrary to the predictions of Western "Polonista" [Polish affairs specialists] to the effect that without the former "Solidarity" the trade union movement in Poland is sterile, trade union organizations in Poland now have some 4.3 million members, and their numbers are constantly increasing. The working class is the backbone of the trade unions. All party members, the participants in the All-Poland PZPR Conference said, must become more actively involved in the activity of trade union organizations as a most important element in socialist democracy.

Economic Issues

There is no need to list the well-known facts indicating how, in the preplanned anti-socialist offensive against Poland in the economic sphere, the counterrevolution made use of the negative phenomena to which W. Jaruzelski referred in his report -- the former extensive methods of economic management, the errors in economic policy which have been sternly condemned by the party, the former leadership's voluntarism, Poland's economic dependence on the West, and its substantial currency debt. Commentary is also superfluous -- all this is still fresh in our memories -- on the subsequent period when strike terrorism and the inflationary orgy of unrestrained rises in wages and allowances raged in parallel with such destructive phenomena as the collapse of discipline and labor productivity, the curtailment of production, and the subsequent sharp fall in national income. The difficult position of Poland's economy was exacerbated by the harsh anti-Polish sanctions imposed by the United States and certain other Western states. All these factors are having a negative effect on Poland's national economy to this day. "We will be paying for that for a long time. Destruction is quick, restoration slow," the PZPR Central Committee report confirmed. However, it is important to bear in mind the positions which the party adopts in evaluating the present national economic situation: "economic policy means adopting decisions each of which is based on class interests. It is also the party's task to develop economic processes in such a way as to serve the interests of the working class and working people in cities and the countryside."

It is clear from the Polish Government report to the All-Poland PZPR Conference that the program approved by the party for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the national economy is bearing fruit. Though not as quickly as was hoped. All the same, the mobilization of healthy forces in Poland made it possible to halt the unfavorable trends and achieve a revival in the production sphere.

The year 1983 -- the first in the course of fulfillment of the current 3-year plan -- showed that despite worse conditions for economic activity than the ninth congress participants were counting on -- conditions exacerbated by the anti-Polish U.S. economic policy -- Poland was able to achieve some progress. Last year, for the first time after 4 years of decline, the national income increased by 5 percent and the drop in the living standard was halted. But production has not yet reached the precrisis level. Compared with 1978, for instance, the country's national income has fallen by nearly one-fifth, and much remains to be done to place the Polish economy decisively on a footing of stable forward movement. Our program it is noted in the party's ideological program declaration -- one of the important documents adopted by the conference -- expresses the desire for a well organized, efficient economy. The fulfillment of this program prevents the emergence of dangerous social conflicts and weakens socialism's enemies.

The PZPR Central Committee report, the government report, and the speeches at the conference put forward the idea that it would have been difficult for Poland to withstand the economic trials which fell to its lot without the support and solidarity of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. Now the basic role in the country's economic restoration is played by the reorientation of the Polish economy toward strengthening ties with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. The development of this cooperation will bring the process of socialist integration up to a qualitatively new level. The conference heard figures to the effect that Poland's foreign trade turnover with the CEMA states has increased by more than 17 percent in the last 3 years, while Soviet-Polish trade turnover for the current year will be R10.7 billion, a 10-percent increase compared with last year.

The Struggle for Peace

Events in Poland are not only internal in nature. They are taking place against the background of a complex international situation. PZPR members and millions of Poles are concerned about the dangerous consequences of the imperialist policy of confrontation. It is in this light that the conference's appeal in defense of peace should be assessed. In the appeal the PZPR declared its full support for the CPSU's Leninist peace-loving policy, resolutely condemning the actions of aggressive imperialist circles aimed at changing the correlation of forces, achieving superiority over the socialist countries, and retarding progressive processes in the world. The All-Poland PZPR Conference, the document says, "places the struggle for peace and for the strengthening of our defensive alliances and of Poland's international position first among our foreign policy tasks." That is why people in Poland received with satisfaction and approval, as was stressed in the PZPR Central Committee report, the initiatives recently put forward by the USSR with the aim of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and especially the proposal put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko on norms governing relations between powers possessing nuclear weapons.

The All-Poland PZPR Conference delegates, in an address to communist and workers parties adopted at the forum, assured all foreign comrades in arms and friends of their readiness to do everything possible to halt the development of the international situation in a dangerous direction and to preserve peace.

In the complex period of the struggle for economic stabilization and development along the path of socialist building -- a period which is still far from over -- the PZPR has demonstrated its will to rally and mobilize all society's strata around the party's programmatic principles aimed at the triumph of socialism on Polish soil.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES BCP NATIONAL CONFERENCE

PM301348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents A. Krushinskiy and V. Babkin: "Key Task"]

[Text] Sofia, 23 Mar -- A BCP national conference has been held here to discuss the draft "Long-Term Party Program for Improving Quality."

The conference was addressed by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. During the four decades since the victory of the socialist revolution, he pointed out, the Bulgarian people under the BCP's leadership have achieved tremendous successes in building the material and technical base of socialism, asserting and improving socialist social relations, developing spiritual culture, molding the new socialist individual, and raising the people's living standards. Throughout this period, and particularly after the BCP Central Committee April (1956) Plenum, the speaker emphasized, the working person with his needs and interests, desires and aspirations has always been at the center of the party's policy.

Bulgarian Communists and the entire people, T. Zhivkov went on to say, take pride with good reason in the motherland's successes. Complacency, however, is alien to us. While valuing what has been achieved, true merit, we do not close our eyes to weaknesses and shortcomings or to new problems of the further building of developed socialism in Bulgaria.

At present, quality is the key problem. In the past, too, we resolved this problem in conformity with our potential. The emphasis, however, was placed on quantitative indicators -- which accorded with the country's objective conditions. But now the situation is different. We are now faced with the task of generally resolving the problem of quality as the paramount technological, economic, social, political, and ideological problem. It is necessary to take a new approach to it, from new positions and with new criteria. The realization of the 12th BCP Congress policy of universal intensification, Bulgaria's participation in the international divisions of labor and socialist economic integration, the strengthening of the country's defense capability, and the steady raising of the people's material and cultural standards depend most on the resolution of this task. This is why we regard the problem of quality as the key problem in the matter of building mature socialism in Bulgaria.

Speaking about the work which has developed throughout the country since the national conference held in Varna last spring, T. Zhivkov pointed out that quality improvement programs have been elaborated in various sectors during this time. In the second half of 1983, the proportion of production with high indicators according with the demands of the world market increased 2 percent compared with the first half of the same year. These positive changes, however, do not satisfy us. A number of economic organizations and enterprises still do not observe standards and produce poor-quality products. Eliminating the defects that have occurred entails additional expenditure. These facts cannot fail to cause alarm.

The speaker went on to describe in detail new aspects in the party's approach to problems of quality. He emphasized that high quality everywhere and in everything can be achieved only when questions are raised and resolved in accordance with the natural laws of the building of developed socialism. High quality is inconceivable without active participation in the scientific and technical revolution. This means that existing equipment, technology, and output must be updated above all on the basis of fundamentally new scientific and technical achievements. In this connection it is necessary to take a new approach to capital investments, channeling 70-75 percent of them into updating production capacities by means of introducing the latest technologies.

Our participation in the international division of labor, and particularly in socialist integration, above all with the Soviet Union, must be one of the chief strategic avenues of Bulgaria's economic policy, T. Zhivkov emphasized. This obliges us, when improving the structure of production, to continue the development of those sectors in which Bulgaria specialized within the framework of the socialist community and to ensure high-quality production.

New priority production facilities, which will enable Bulgaria to win new positions on the socialist and world markets, should be developed in accordance with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. Success in the struggle for high quality, the speaker pointed out, is inconceivable without creative work by Bulgarian scientists. It is necessary to deepen collaboration between Bulgarian scientific research components and corresponding institutes in the USSR and other socialist community countries and to develop scientific and technical cooperation with other highly developed powers.

The speech devoted great attention to questions of further improving socialist social relations in production. It is necessary to ensure a very direct link between the person and the means of labor, between the person and scientific and technical progress, and between the person and the quality of his production, T. Zhivkov said. It follows from this that every working person and every collective must have a material and a moral interest in the rapid introduction of modern production technologies and equipment and in their fullest utilization. To this end it is necessary to introduce team labor organization more widely and ensure the most efficient coordination between state planning and counterplanning. Taking into account the law of value and the commodity-money relationships associated with it, it is necessary to improve the economic link between production and the market. This will help to create conditions to ensure that products produced in Bulgaria become competitive in the foreign market and are in demand inside the country. Regarding the relationship between quality and price, it is necessary to be guided consistently by the rule that price is determined by the commodity's actual consumer properties. Better quality commands higher payment. Quality must take first place in the system of material incentives for labor.

The successful resolution of these tasks depends to a considerable degree on the further development of socialist democracy, and full use must be made of every working person's creativity in the struggle for high quality, T. Zhivkov went on to say. Leading cadres must also be equal to the new tasks. It is necessary to resolutely improve work on the selection and promotion of capable, efficient, and ideologically committed leaders who enjoy the confidence of the labor collective.

Touching on problems of ensuring efficient mechanisms in the struggle for high quality, the speaker went on to emphasize the need to introduce everywhere the principles of the new economic approach, to improve the work of planning organs, and to enhance labor, technological, contractual, financial, and currency discipline. The existing system of controlling output quality also needs profound reorganization, he said.

Describing the long-term party program for improving quality which the Central Committee submitted for discussion to the delegates of the national party conference, T. Zhivkov said that this document outlines the main stages of the work in this sphere for the long term, in a number of sectors through the year 2000. The all-embracing and all-penetrating nature of the problem demands the pooling of the efforts of the entire people and of all components in the system of public activity and social management.

It is now necessary both to delimit the functions of party and economic organs and to increase the political influence of party organs and organizations on economic organs at central and local level. In the struggle for quality the personal responsibility of every communist, every working person, and every leader must be maximized.

Party organs and organizations, T. Zhivkov emphasized, must more categorically express and protect the interests of society, the collective, and the individual from relapses into voluntarist, technocratic, and bureaucratic infringement.

In addition, it is necessary to step up the struggle against unscrupulous liberalism and complacency with regard to violations of planning, technological, financial, and labor discipline.

Dwelling on questions of the contemporary international situation, T. Zhivkov said that the numerous peace-loving initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states are well known. Our common stand against war and in support of peace, detente, equal honest dialogue, and cooperation was once again set forth with the utmost clarity by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his election speech in Moscow.

Bellicose imperialism's intentions and aims with regard to us are also well known. What is new in recent years is the increasingly open transformation of these intentions and aims into the United States' policy, which is supported by its NATO allies. The policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles is today being implemented in several main strategic directions: a frantic arms buildup with the intention of decisively changing the correlation of forces to the detriment of socialism, discriminatory measures in the sphere of trade in goods and technologies, the indoctrination of public opinion in capitalist countries in the spirit of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, and attempts to achieve ideological, political, and moral disintegration within the socialist countries.

Aggressive circles hope that the arms race will lead to the exhaustion of the socialist countries' economies, the lowering of the fraternal peoples' living standards, and, from there, to the considerable weakening of the socialist countries individually and the socialist community at a whole. The Warsaw Pact states will not allow the existing correlation of forces to be changed to our detriment. We are defending and will defend by all means the principle of military parity and equal security.

Since World War II, the speaker pointed out, the situation in the world has never been so complex, tense, and troubled as it has been in recent years. The facts, however, attest that not only the broad people's masses but also certain prominent leaders of bourgeois circles have retained the ability to evaluate the situation soberly and realistically. The world communist and workers movement, the nonaligned and developing countries, and national liberation movements are actively participating in the struggle against thermonuclear war, and the forces of peace are incomparably more powerful than the forces of war.

We are optimists, T. Zhivkov said. We are doing and will do everything to return the world to detente and cooperation. We are committed advocates of mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries and in all spheres -- in science, technology, production, and trade. As for the "crusade" against communist ideology, our response is clear: There is no room for compromises in the sphere of ideology.

In conclusion, T. Zhivkov expressed the conviction that Bulgaria's working class, rural working people, intelligentsia, party, public, and state organizations, and labor collectives will adopt the decision of the BCP national conference on improving quality as their own vital concern and will apply all their strength, mind, knowledge, and will to implementing them.

EEC APPEAL TO USSR SEEN AS SMOKESCREEN

LD301542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] A statement by the foreign ministers of the Common Market countries has been circulated in Brussels. As a telegram from the DPA agency reports, it contains an appeal to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to resume a constructive dialogue. Mayak commentator Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

As is known, the foreign ministers gathered in the Belgian capital to attempt to find a way out of the impasse in which the heads of states and governments of the European Economic Community found themselves last week while solving financial problems. The ministers were faced with the task of finding a compromise. As reports received from Brussels show, the ministers meeting was absolutely without results...that the reason for which they gathered, remained unsolved in the end. Evidently, it is in striving to create the impression of unity, if only on some problem, even if it did not appear on the agenda, that the foreign ministers of the West European Ten promulgated their appeal to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But one is fully justified in calling this document a smokescreen. On the one hand, it is designed to cover up the acute contradictions involving financial problems, while, on the other hand, the point is that, in making this demagogic appeal, the Community is trying to present the Ten's foreign policy course in a light which is most favorable to it, while at the same time instilling the thought in the public, worried by the exacerbation of the international situation, that the West is striving for a political solution to the problems which have come to a head and the matter is allegedly only up to the socialist countries.

In reality, however, there is no need at all to persuade the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community of the usefulness and expediency of political dialogue. We firmly adhere to this position. This is shown convincingly by the numerous peace initiatives which the Soviet Union is putting forward and which have received new confirmation and development in the speeches by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Chernenko, at the February Plenum of the Central Committee and at 2 March elections. The Soviet Union is ready to make its contribution to solving problems which have come to a head but is categorically opposed to turning the talks into a screen behind which militarist actions, which are dangerous to the cause of peace, can be implemented. For this reason our country has pointed out more than once that a resumption of the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, and the ministers of the West European Ten have these talks in mind, is possible only on condition that the situation, which existed prior to the deployment of American medium-range missiles, is restored.

A constructive dialogue can be constructive only if it is not being used as a means to deceive the public and if the sides are sincerely seeking to achieve a mutually acceptable accord. The Soviet Union has proved its sincerity. As to the West, this cannot be said at all.

USSR-SWEDISH COMMISSION MEETS IN STOCKHOLM

LD271346 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Stockholm March 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports: The Soviet-Swedish intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation opened its 12th session here today.

The meeting is being attended by a Soviet Government delegation led by Nikolay Komarov, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR. The Swedish delegation to the session is led by Thage Peterson, minister of industry of Sweden. The session has received messages of greeting from the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Significantly, it is being held in the days of the 60th anniversary since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Sweden and the signing of the first trade agreement between the two states. This reflects the traditional character of business links which have developed to the mutual advantage of both countries and peoples over a long time. Now they are based on a long-term program of developing economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Sweden for the period between 1981 and 1990.

The Swedish prime minister said in his message of greeting that during the past 60 years the two countries had, despite differences in their social and political systems, maintained constructive cooperation successfully and to mutual benefit in a number of fields. The Swedish Government expressed the firm hope and desire for the traditionally good-neighbourly relationship between the Soviet Union and Sweden to continue to develop in the future.

The message pointed out that work by the intergovernmental commission was of major importance to facilitating the extension of trade and cooperation between the two countries in economic, scientific and technological fields. Olof Palme voiced the conviction that this cooperation would be further developed and wished the commission successes in its work.

The session will examine questions of bilateral trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation and outline guidelines for its further extension and deepening.

Palme Meets Komarov

LD281658 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Stockholm March 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov writes: The Prime Minister of Sweden Olof Palme received here today the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Komarov, who is heading the Soviet Government delegation at the 12th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Swedish Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Questions of bilateral Soviet-Swedish cooperation in the field of trade, economy, science and technology were discussed during the meeting that passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. It was stressed that for a long period of time these ties are developing to the mutual benefit of the two countries and peoples. The sides stated their mutual interest in deepening and expanding this cooperation in the interests of strengthening good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Sweden, in the interests of peace, security and cooperation between states. On wishing the commission success in its work Prime Minister Palme stressed that the commission is in session at the time of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic and trade relations between Sweden and the USSR.

The USSR ambassador in Sweden Boris Pankin and head of a department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Georgiy Farafonov took part in the meeting.

'Mutual Understanding'

LD301932 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Stockholm March 30 TASS -- Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom conferred here today with First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Komarov who is heading the Soviet Government delegation to the 12th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Swedish Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

During the meeting, held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, opinions were expressed on issues of the Soviet-Swedish business relations. It was pointed out that the trade and economic, and scientific and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sweden is an important component of the overall relations between the USSR and Sweden, and that it serves to strengthen the traditional good-neighbourly relations between the two states.

The sides said they favoured a further deepening and broadening of that cooperation which meets the interests of peace, security and cooperation between countries on the international plane.

The meeting was attended by Soviet Ambassador to Sweden Boris Pankin.

Commission Talks End

LD302242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] The 12th session of the Soviet-Swedish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended today in Sweden. Our correspondent Valentin Gubernatorov reports from Stockholm.

[Gubernatorov] Swedish television and radio carried detailed reports in their evening news bulletins about the completion of the session and the results of its work. They note that its basic aims have been achieved. The present session made a particular contribution to the development of relations between the two countries. The final protocol maps out further specific steps of cooperation in the power engineering, pulp and paper, timber processing, and food industries and agriculture. The speeches by the heads of the delegations at the final session stressed that the long-term program for the development of economic, industrial, and scientific and technical cooperation from 1981 to 1990 opens goods prospects for both countries. This is what Thage Peterson, head of the Swedish delegation at the session, said in an interview to Soviet radio.

[Begin recording, in Swedish fading to superimposed translation] The Swedish Government, Thage Peterson says, considers it important that the country has good relations with the Soviet Union. We are interested in the development and expansion of trade, economic and scientific, and technical links. It is noteworthy that the present session took place during the days of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Sweden and the signing of the first trade agreement between the two states. Further, the minister stressed that one of the session's main results is the exchange of letters envisaging the conclusion of an agreement on the development of coastal trade between the USSR and Sweden. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AUSTRIA-USSR GAS PACT -- An agreement has been signed in Vienna on additional supplies of Soviet natural gas for Austria. The supplies under the new agreement, whose volume will amount to 1,500 million cubic meters, will commence 1 July this year and will continue for 25 years. This is the fourth agreement between the all-union association Soyuzgazekspost and the Austria Board for Mineral Resources. [Excerpts] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 Mar 84 LD]

BRUTENTS, JUNBLATT HOLD 'FRIENDLY MEETING'

PM021255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] Beirut, 1 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which is currently visiting Lebanon, had a friendly meeting yesterday with W. Junblatt, chairman of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party.

The great significance of the abrogation of the one-sided Lebanese-Israeli agreement and of the withdrawal of the so-called "multinational force" from Lebanon was noted.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS LEBANESE CP LEADERS

LD022103 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Beirut April 2 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who are currently on a visit in Lebanon, met with the leadership of the Lebanese Communist Party, with George Hawi, the general secretary of the Party Central Committee, at their head. An exchange of views was held in a warm comradely atmosphere on the international situation, the situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East.

The common view was expressed that under the conditions of the present-day aggravation of international tensions caused by the continuing aggressive militaristic policy of the United States it is important that all forces, which have a stake in preserving peace, should actively counter this policy.

The participants in the meeting pointed out that international Lebanese problems can be resolved only on the basis of a national dialogue and political settlement.

The CPSU delegation also met with Nabih Berri, the head of the "Amal" Movement.

SHULTZ INTERVIEW 'ADMISSION' OF U.S. FAILURES

LD030006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 2 Apr 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz admitted that the U.S. stand on the Near East has suffered greatly as a result of the failure of American military intervention in Lebanon under the flag of the so-called multinational forces.

I will ask my colleague, Igor Sorguchev to comment on this statement by the U.S. secretary of state.

[Sorguchev] Shultz's interview with NBC TV attracted the attention of many observers in the United States and abroad, since this is the first public admission of the serious failures of the White House in the Near East made by a high-ranking representative of the Reagan administration. It was made at a time when the failure of the United States on the military-political and diplomatic fronts has become quite obvious.

The practical refusal of the King of Jordan to take part in pushing through the so-called Reagan peace plan for the near East was received by Washington no less painfully than the inglorious end of the American and NATO intervention in Lebanon. For across the Atlantic they were basically relying on Jordan's willingness to begin direct talks with Israel on the Palestinian problem and to bring the PLO into the talks. But such calculations turned out to be unfounded, since the U.S. Government in its dealings openly flouted its own pious statements on impartiality and honest brokering in the Arab-Israeli conflict. As a result, even such a moderate -- as they say in the West -- Arab leader as the Jordanian king was forced to criticize sharply the Near East policy of the White House for its opportunism and one-sided orientation towards Israel. He stressed that the United States essentially supports unconditionally the aggressive, expansionist course of Tel Aviv and does nothing to stop the Israeli colonization of the occupied Arab lands, or for a swift withdrawal of Israeli occupying forces from Lebanon. Moreover, they generously arm and finance Israel, and sign an agreement on strategic cooperation with them.

Recently, official Egyptian spokesmen have also begun speaking disparagingly about American policy in the Near East. Its firm condemnation by such countries as Syria, Libya, and Algeria is also well and long known. The level of Arab world trust in the United States has noticeably fallen, which the U.S. secretary of state was forced to admit. He is calling for a change of tactics while Washington retains the same aims in the Near East, but tactical contrivances will sacrilegiously raise the prestige of the United States in the countries of the region. For the general aim of the White House is to impose on the Arabs American-Israeli diktat, and to turn them into obedient executors of their will, and this fundamentally contradicts the vital interests of the Arab states, their desire to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression and to live in conditions of a just and lasting peace.

New U.S. 'Tactic' Needed

LD022351 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

In an interview with the NBC television network, the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was, at last, forced to utter the word "failure", as applied to the U.S. policy in the Middle East, which will "cost dearly" to the United States. And in fact, Mr Shultz, one of the "Reagan team's" most zealous champions of the U.S. military presence in Lebanon, is indeed cornered: The fact is that prior to his TV appearance, the U.S. President himself had gone on record as ending Washington's participation in the notorious "multinational force," admitting that the participation was no longer a suitable means for attaining the U.S. objectives.

But while the White House boss, in enumerating these objectives, engaged in his favoured rhetoric about "peace", "sovereignty" and "security", his secretary of state allowed himself some remarkably frank statements.

Dispensing with this sort of expostulations, with which everybody is fed up to back of his teeth, he proceeded, as they say, to take the bull by the horns. We, he said, have important interests in Lebanon and the Middle East, and we shall continue to strive for the attainment of our objectives. But this, the chief of the U.S. diplomacy added, would require a "change in tactic."

Thus, after his public admission of the debacle of the U.S. policy in Lebanon and the Arab East as a whole, Mr Shultz reaffirms in the same breath that Washington is not going to give up its hegemonist, imperial goals, and implies that the only lesson he has drawn for himself is that about the need to employ "new" tactic. And although the secretary of state does specify how this is to be achieved, one can predict that without his specifications.

For that, it will suffice to see reports, coming from Lebanon, about the sharp activation by the Israeli occupiers of their provocative attacks against the Lebanese patriots and the Syrian contingent from the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon. For the first time in several months, the FRANCE PRESSE reports from Beirut, Israeli artillery subjected to massive shelling the positions of the forces "hostile to Israel" in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Incursions by Israeli armoured columns deep inside Lebanese territory have become more frequent, as have also the reprisals in the occupied South Lebanon.

Some time ago Reagan asserted that the U.S. Marines had arrived in Lebanon... "to play the ball". Well, perhaps, he did hit the bull's eye, for Washington's tactic in Lebanon is very much like that game. First it is the Israeli invasion Army that hits "the ball", then the U.S. Marines take over the game, but after inglorious retreat, "the ball" is passed back to the Israeli military: It is in fact no coincidence that the US has appropriated a record sum for Tel Aviv precisely now. Only "the ball" in this imperialist game is a sovereign and peace-loving Arab state which, as has been confirmed once again by Mr. Shultz, coveted by Washington.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD CONTRASTS U.S.-USSR POLICIES

PM291506 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Mar 84 First Edition p 3

[Interview with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party by APN and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondents I. Belyatskiy and V. Makharov: "The Source of Our Victories"]

[Text] Aden -- "From the first days of the October Revolution and the formation of the USSR, Soviet foreign policy has been a source of support for and of victories of the international national liberation movement and of young states in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism and for independence," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said. "It is a decisive factor in thwarting the aggressive policy of the forces opposing peace and detente.

The Soviet Union has given and continues to give multifarious assistance and support to liberated countries in strengthening their political and economic independence, achieving progress, and enhancing their role in the international arena. This has given the anti-imperialist struggle on our planet a new powerful impetus.

The USSR and Democratic Yemen are linked by firm bonds of a friendship which has withstood the test of time. We welcome the speech of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum which stresses the continuity and consistency of the Soviet state's course in support of the international national liberation movement and of the struggle of developing countries' peoples for freedom, democracy, social progress, and peace.

Question: Recent years have been marked by an intensification of U.S. imperialism's aggressiveness. This includes the growth of militarism, claims to world domination, and the violation of the peoples' rights and freedoms. Concrete examples of this course are the occupation of Grenada, the invasion of Lebanon, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, threats against Syria, and, finally, the transformation of West Europe into a launchpad for U.S. nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies. What can you say apropos of this?

Answer: We fully agree with the analysis made of the current international situation by Comrade K.U. Chernenko. Our country supports the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at stopping the arms race, eliminating hotbeds of tension, and ridding the world of the danger of a nuclear war. These constructive proposals serve the interests of each and every state and mankind as a whole.

It is beyond doubt that the growth of the might of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and the intensification of the struggle of peoples against the expansionist policy of the United States and its NATO allies, make it impossible for the imperialist circles to regain the initiative which they have lost and to alter the correlation of forces in the world arena. Despite the casualties being sustained by the peoples of our planet, ultimate victory will indubitably go to noble principles and high ideals. They find firm support in the policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist states. Their increasing economic and defense potential creates a solid basis for guaranteeing peace on earth.

IRAQI COMMUNIQUE ON GULF WAR OPERATIONS

LD301249 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Baghdad March 30 TASS -- According to the latest communique of the high military command of Iraq, combat operations are continuing on the southern sector of the front, in the area east of Basra. Iraqi Air Force planes flew 122 combat missions in that area yesterday, destroying enemy manpower and equipment. Helicopters and artillery also struck against the positions and places of concentration of Iranian troops.

An Iraqi military spokesman stressed, commenting on the Iraqi Air Force and naval attack against a number of merchant ships in Khowr-e Musa area in the north-eastern part of the Persian Gulf that the Iraqi troops will continue striking against ships entering the "restricted zone" announced by Iraq in the Persian Gulf.

As the local INA news agency reported, a statement by the Iraqi Government had been issued in New York refuting the reports of the use by the Iraqi side of chemical weapons in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

Iran, Iraq Battle Reports

LD021033 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad April 2 TASS -- According to the latest communique of the Iraqi high military command, Iraqi Air Force planes yesterday attacked the positions of Iranian troops east of the city of Basra and in the sector of Maysan as well as deeper inside the Iranian territory, inflicting losses in manpower and materiel on the enemy. The communique says that many Iranian troops were killed and wounded in combat operations in different sectors of the front.

The Iranian artillery shelled the Iraqi cities of Basra and Khanaqin.

Nicosia April 2 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that Iranian troops repulsed an Iraqi attack in the area of Bardatkan [spelling as received] heights in the southern sector of the front. The agency writes that Iraqi troops suffered heavy casualties during two days of fighting in the area.

COMMUNIQUE ON MENGISTU TALKS WITH SOVIET LEADERS

PM031610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 84 First Edition pp 1, 4

["Joint Soviet-Ethiopian Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of Socialist Ethiopia's Revolutionary Armed Forces, was in the Soviet Union 29 through 31 March 1984 on a friendly working visit.

The eminent Ethiopian guest and the members of the delegation he headed were accorded a cordial, friendly reception.

A meeting took place between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mengistu Haile Mariam. The Ethiopian delegation also had talks with G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

Taking part in the talks were: Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, member of the PMAC Central Committee and COPWE Executive Committee and minister of national defense; Addis Tedla, member of the PMAC Central Committee and COPWE Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Supreme Central Planning Council; Hailu Yemanu, member of the COPWE Central Committee and minister of industry; Tesfaye Dinka, member of the COPWE Central Committee and finance minister; and Goshu Wolde, member of the COPWE Central Committee and foreign minister.

Present at the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- L.F. Ilichev and A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign ministers; V.V. Sharapov, aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR Ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia; and V.M. Vasev, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium;

On the Ethiopian side -- Mengistu Gemech, member of the COPWE Central Committee and special aide to the PMAC and COPWE chairman; and Nesibu Taye, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR.

Mengistu Haile Mariam laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

During the talks, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding, there was a discussion of questions of Soviet-Ethiopian relations and cooperation and topical international problems of mutual interest.

The Soviet leaders told their Ethiopian friends of the Soviet people's strenuous creative labor to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the steps taken by the party to develop the country's industry and agriculture, improve the management of the economy, and boost Soviet people's prosperity. Attention was also drawn to the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and safeguarding peaceful conditions on our planet.

The Ethiopian side provided information on the process of the country's revolutionary development as a whole and in particular its present stage and described the efforts of the revolutionary government and COPWE to implement socioeconomic transformations in the interest of the Ethiopian working masses. The Ethiopian friends described in detail to the Soviet side the 10-year development plan and the prospects for its gradual implementation and their work at the concluding stage in creating a vanguard party guided by the principles of scientific socialism.

On behalf of the Ethiopian people Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and entire Soviet people for the aid and support which the Soviet Union is rendering in resolving the tasks of developing Socialist Ethiopia's national economy and consolidating its defense capability.

The sides noted with satisfaction the fruitful development of relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia, based on the firm foundation of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, and confirmed their determination to expand and deepen them.

The Soviet and Ethiopian leaders expressed themselves in favor of the further expansion of cooperation between the CPSU and the COPWE, which is of importance for the entire complex of Soviet-Ethiopian relations.

Both sides confirmed their mutual desire to continue to develop all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia in all fields of development, including the economic, trade, and scientific-technical fields, and in the spheres of culture, science, education, health, and sport, and the training of national cadres. In this connection the Soviet side expressed full support for the development aims and programs and their implementation.

The Soviet side expressed understanding and full support for Socialist Ethiopia's courageous efforts to defend its revolution and safeguard the country's territorial integrity. It denounces the continuing acts of provocation and aggression against that friendly country, and it resolutely insists on an end to this aggressive policy.

Total unity of view between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia was confirmed during a review of the international situation. The sides noted that the main source of the dangerous situation in the world is the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism which, striving for world domination, have taken the path of unrestrained militarism and building up tension and are implementing direct interference in the affairs of sovereign states. They resolutely condemn this course as posing a threat to peace and international security.

It was emphasized that, in these circumstances, special significance attaches to the effective cooperation of all peace-loving forces, which are advocating the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, the curbing of the arms race, the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust and constructive cooperation, and the ensuring of the peoples' rights to independence and social progress.

The Ethiopian side highly appreciated the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at the adoption of practical measures for the purpose of improving the international situation. It declared its support for the Soviet peace initiatives, including its proposal concerning the principles and norms of relations between nuclear powers which, it is convinced, corresponds with the fundamental interests of all peoples.

The sides exchanged opinions on the situation in Africa. They noted that the imperialist states headed by the United States are stepping up their policy of pressure on African countries, are pursuing a line of crude interference in their internal affairs, and are also striving to involve these countries in their far-reaching militarist plans.

The imperialists' intrigues are aimed against those African states following an independent foreign policy course and marching along the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia are resolutely against the transformation of the African Continent into the arena of global political and military confrontation. They categorically reject any attempts by the imperialist powers to proclaim either Africa as a whole or some of its regions to be the sphere of their so-called "vital interests."

Discussing the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia confirmed their well-known position in favor of establishing an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good-neighborliness in the region on the basis of mutual respect by all states for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and inviolability of frontiers, non-interference in one another's internal affairs, and renunciation of territorial claims. The Soviet Union noted the consistent nature of the efforts being made by Socialist Ethiopia to institute and maintain relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with neighboring states.

The sides condemn the continuing military-expansionist policy of the United States and its NATO allies in the region of the Horn of Africa and adjacent countries. They are resolutely against the U.S. attempts to implement military interference in the affairs of countries in that part of the world, and the use of the so-called "Central Command," which it has established, for this purpose.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia, expressing grave concern over the situation in southern Africa, resolutely condemned the racist South African regime which continues, with U.S. complicity, to ignore the UN Security Council resolution on the decolonization of Namibia and is committing acts of open aggression against neighboring African states.

Both sides consider that the political-diplomatic pressure exerted by Washington and Pretoria pursues the goal of changing the strategic situation in southern Africa to their advantage and subordinating this entire region to their influence.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia also condemned the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist Pretoria regime. They advocate immediately granting independence to the Namibian people on the basis of the fulfillment of UN decisions on this question in their totality, including Security Council Resolutions 435 and 539. They resolutely reject any attempts to link the resolution of the question of Namibia's decolonization with any unrelated questions, including the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola.

The sides reaffirmed their full support for the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole, genuine representative of Namibia's people.

They declared their total solidarity with the people of South Africa in their struggle to eliminate the inhuman apartheid system and called on all states to strictly fulfill the relevant UN resolutions on sanctions against South Africa. Complete support was also expressed for the African National Congress of South Africa in its legitimate and just struggle.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia reaffirmed that they will continue to firmly take the side of Angola, Mozambique, and the other "frontline" states, and called on all countries to give them the necessary help and all-around support.

The two sides noted the important role played by the OAU in upholding the interests of Africa's peoples who are fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. Its significance for further strengthening the African states' sovereignty and national independence and for the cause of maintaining universal peace and the people's security was also noted.

The sides stressed in particular that the task of turning Africa into a continent of peace and international stability is inseparable from the resolution of today's most burning problem -- that of preventing nuclear war. In this context the two sides also declare their determination to strive to make the African Continent a nuclear-free zone.

They expressed confidence that ways of settling the problems of the Western Sahara and Chad with no outside interference will be found within the OAU framework on the basis of its corresponding resolutions.

The Soviet side welcomed the constructive stance adopted by Socialist Ethiopia within the OAU, as well as Mengistu Haile Mariam's personal contribution, as its current chairman, to enhancing the prestige of that all-African organization in the world arena.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia noted the increased danger to the cause of peace associated with the buildup by the United States a number of other NATO countries of their naval forces, as well as their expansion of their military bases in the Indian Ocean region, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. They once again reaffirmed their support for the nonaligned states' proposal on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and came out in favor of the speediest convocation of an international conference to this end, as is provided for by the relevant UN General Assembly decisions.

Both sides voiced concern in connection with the dangerous situation in the Near East, a consequence of the aggressive policy of imperialist forces. They resolutely condemned these forces' interference in the affairs of Lebanon and other sovereign Arab states and also the policy of military pressure and threats they are pursuing.

It was stated that a just and all-embracing settlement can be achieved in the Near East only by means of collective efforts and with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. It must be based on satisfying the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own independent state, on the unconditional liberation by Israel of all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, and also on the securing of the right of all the states of that region to an independent and secure existence. In this connection it is necessary, as they had declared earlier, to convene an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia once again declared their solidarity with the DRA in its struggle for its national independence and sovereignty. The sides demand the total cessation of armed and all other forms of foreign interference in that state's internal affairs. They advocate a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the DRA Government's proposals, which fully retain their topicality.

Having examined the situation in Southeast Asia, the sides came out in support of the foreign policy course of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which is aimed at setting up a constructive dialogue with the ASEAN states and elaborating on a mutually acceptable basis measures to overcome the contradictions which remain and to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

The sides condemned the continuing intrigues of imperialism and reaction against the PRK. They emphasized once again that only the PRK Government has the right to represent Kampuchea in the international arena, including at the United Nations.

The Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia voiced solidarity with the Cuban people, who are defending their sovereignty and independence against outside encroachments, and demanded an end to the campaign of threats and provocations the United States is conducting against Socialist Cuba, which is dangerous for the cause of peace.

They resolutely condemned American imperialism's illegal seizure of the independent state of Grenada, the undeclared war which it is waging against revolutionary Nicaragua, and its continuing gross interference in El Salvador's affairs.

Both sides declared their immutable support for the United Nations and its efforts aimed at preventing nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and improving the international situation, as well as establishing a new economic order. They expressed readiness to help enhance the prestige and effectiveness of the United Nations as a collective instrument for maintaining international peace and security on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter.

Both sides believe that Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to the Soviet Union has made a weighty contribution to the cause of developing relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia and between the CPSU and the COPWE.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and the COPWE and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, handed K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to Socialist Ethiopia. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

PRESS ON MENGISTU ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW

Meeting With Ustinov

PM021530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Talks at the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 30 March Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, had talks with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

During the talks, which were held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, D.F. Ustinov and Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed questions relating to the military-political situation in and around the Horn of Africa and other questions of mutual interest. They pointed out that the development and strengthening of Soviet-Ethiopian relations is an important factor in ensuring peace and stability in that region.

Participating in the talks were: on the Soviet side -- Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov and Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, USSR deputy defense ministers; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; other officials, and also K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to Ethiopia.

On the Ethiopian side -- Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, minister of national defense; Brigade General Abebe Wolde Mariam, deputy minister of national defense; Brigade General (Kanta Belay), commander of the Air Force; Commodore Tesfaye Berhanu, commander of the Navy; other officials, and also Nesibu Taye, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR.

Meeting With Gromyko

PM030823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Friendly Talks" rubric]

[Text] In the Kremlin on 30 March there was a meeting between Comrade Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], who is in Moscow on a friendly working visit.

Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed profound gratitude for and gave a high appraisal of the 29 March conversation with Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. There was a detailed exchange of views on a number of topical international problems of interest to both sides and of questions regarding Soviet-Ethiopian relations.

Present at the talk for the Ethiopian side were: Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian foreign minister; Mengistu Gemech, special assistant to the chairman of the PMAC and COPWE; and Nesibu Taye, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR; and for the Soviet side, L.F. Ilichev and A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign ministers; and K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to Ethiopia.

Meeting With Aliyev

PM021542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Friendly Talks" rubric]

[Text] On the same day [30 March] there was a conversation between Comrade Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Mengistu Haile Mariam. Their conversation, which took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, considered specific issues relating to bilateral trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the state of, and the existence of fine prospects for the further development of, Soviet-Ethiopian links and interaction in these spheres.

Present at the talk for the Soviet side were: V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; G.K. Zhuravlev, first deputy foreign trade minister; P.Ya. Koshelev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and also K.Ye. Fomichenko [USSR ambassador to Ethiopia] and for the Ethiopian side: A. Tedla, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and deputy chairman of the Supreme Central Planning Council; Ministers H. Yemanu, T. Dinka, K. Gebre, T.S. Aytenfiso, W. Chekol, and Y. Muleta; and Nesibu Taye [Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR].

Comparison of Chernenko Speech

PM021534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 31 March First Edition carries on page 2 a TASS report on K.U. Chernenko's 29 March speech at a Kremlin dinner for Ethiopia's Mengistu.

It has been compared with the Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA version published on pages J 3-5 of the 30 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and was found to be identical.

GOVERNMENT CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF SEKOU TOURE

PM012007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, the People's National Assembly, and the Government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people, we express profound condolences to the Democratic Party of Guinea, the People's National Assembly, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Guinea, and the entire Guinean people on their grave loss -- the untimely death of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, prominent statesman and politician of free Africa, fighter for freedom and friendship among the peoples, and friend of the Soviet Union.

A great patriot of his motherland, he made a significant contribution to strengthening Guinea's political and economic independence. Comrade Sekou Toure pursued a course of active participation by Guinea in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the peoples, for peace, against imperialism, for the elimination of all forms of racial oppression, for the ending of the arms race, and for disarmament. He did a great deal to preserve the anti-imperialist and anticolonial foundations of the OAU and the Non-aligned Movement.

Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, winner of the international Lenin Prize "For Strengthening Peace Among Peoples," will always remain in the peoples' memory as a fighter for a bright future for all mankind.

In these sorrowful days for the Guinean people the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers reaffirm the Soviet state's firm and consistent line of developing friendship and cooperation with the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and the Democratic Party of Guinea. The friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Guinea and between the CPSU and the Democratic Party of Guinea, a friendship whose consolidation Ahmed Sekou Toure invariably advocated, meets the highest interests of the states' peoples and the interests of all peace-loving peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress.

We voice the confidence that the ideals for which President Ahmed Sekou Toure -- great son of the Guinea people -- fought will be embodied in the deeds of his comrades in arms and in the creative work of the millions of Guinean working people.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

Condolences to Family

PM012008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Andre Toure

Dear Andre Toure, accept profound condolences on the grave loss which has befallen your family and the entire Guinean people. We grieve with you at the untimely death of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, outstanding leader of Guinea, prominent leader of Africa, and friend of the Soviet Union.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

KAPITONOV LEADS SOVIET DELEGATION TO CONAKRY

LD291019 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 29 TASS -- A Soviet party and state delegation left for Conakry today. It comprises Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov (lead of the delegation) and Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Bally Yazkuliyeu. The delegation also includes the USSR's Ambassador to the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic Vladimir Kitayev.

The delegation will attend the funeral of Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic.

Met at Airport

LD300103 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2212 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Conakry, 29 Mar [TASS] -- A Soviet party and state delegation, led by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov, arrived in the capital of Guinea today to attend the funeral of Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea, president of the Popular Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

At the airport, the delegation was met by Prime Minister Lausana Beavogui, Damantang Camara, president of the National Legislative Assembly, and other party and state leaders of the republic.

Meets With Interim Leader

LD301245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] A telegram from Conakry:

The Soviet party and state delegation led by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived here to take part in the funeral of Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea, president of the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic. In a conversation with Louis Lansana Beavogui, the interim head of state, deep condolences were expressed in connection with the death of Ahmed Sekou Toure, an eminent statesman and politician of free Africa, a fighter for peace and friendship between peoples and a friend of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegation laid a wreath on Ahmed Sekou Toure's coffin.

Returns to Moscow

LD011224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 1 Apr 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation comprising Comrade Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary and head of the delegation, and Comrade Yazkuliyeu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has returned home from Conakry.

The delegation took part in the funeral of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea.

At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by Comrade Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and other officials.

ARMED FORCES' TAKEOVER IN GUINEA REPORTED

LD030903 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Paris April 3 TASS -- The FRANCE PRESSE has reported with reference to Radio Conakry that the Armed Forces of Guinea today took power into their hands in the country.

ULYANOVSKIY HITS RSA MILITARY EXPENDITURES

LD301753 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

A policy of threats and bribery which is so much favoured in Washington has been adopted by Pretoria. Taking advantage of the desire of the countries of southern Africa to live in peace and skillfully using for its own purposes their economic difficulties, the Pretoria regime is going out of its way to pose before the world public as a "peace-maker" and almost as the defender of interests of the peoples of that region.

However, the "turn for peace" which has been given much publicity is in fact nothing else but a treacherous diplomatic trick which camouflages Pretoria's usual objectives and intentions. Two days ago the finance minister of South Africa Owen Horwood, who spoke in Cape Town, announced that military expenditures of that country would go up by 21.4 per cent as against the previous year. It is hardly possible that people anywhere in the world, let alone in Africa, would believe that these "changes" in the budget of South Africa reflect peaceful aspirations of Pretoria's leaders.

The racist regime which continues to play the part of Washington's main tool in the south of Africa has not given up plans to impose its will upon the peoples of the region and to suppress the national liberation movement in the south of that continent. It continues to stake on a further consolidation of its military machine. Pretoria possesses today the biggest army in Africa which is equipped with most up-to-date armaments. With direct support of the U.S. and other Western countries, South Africa has created its own military industry which is capable today of providing the Armed Forces of the country with tanks, jet-planes, helicopters and other types of armaments and munitions. Apart from it, various military equipment and technology, as well as licences on arms production, are coming to South Africa in large quantities from the U.S., other NATO countries and Israel, by-passing U.N. resolutions.

This "constructive cooperation," as President Reagan puts it, looks especially sinister if one takes into account the fact that it includes the sphere of the creation of nuclear armaments and its delivery vehicles. After the coming to office of the Reagan administration, the U.S. started to supply South Africa with chemical and bacteriological weapons, as well as other modern mass destruction means.

The racists have always been possessed by the delirious idea -- to create a powerful armoured fist and to threaten with it the whole of free Africa. Today's large-scale military preparations are spearheaded, in the first place, against the "frontline states" and fighters for the liberation of the south of Africa from colonialism and racism. O. Horwood himself admitted as early as in 1982 that military expenditures of South Africa had increased by more than 12 times in the past decade. The latest sharp increase of the military budget confirms once again that Pretoria agreed to hold talks with African countries because of purely tactical consideration, both its own and those of the U.S. as long as the apartheid regime exists, its aggressive and inhuman nature will remain unchanged.

ANGOLAN CONFLICT WITH S. AFRICA VIEWED

PM300933 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Mar 84 p 3

[K. Mezentshev commentary "Angola's Determination"]

[Text] On 27 March 1976 the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] drove out the last subunits of South African troops and mercenaries from the country's territory. This is how the first overt aggression by international imperialism and the RSA racists against the young republic was dealt with.

The country's people under the leadership of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party began to eliminate the dominance of foreign capital and build a united, independent, people's democratic Angola. The creation of preconditions for building a socialist society was declared the aim of the entire development of the country and was enshrined in the party's policy documents.

The formation of the People's Republic of Angola, which from the very first days of its existence embarked on the path of nonalignment and active struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, took place in difficult conditions. Understandably, this policy received a hostile reception from Western powers. Their multinational corporations declared a technological and economic boycott against Angola. The consequences of the imperialist aggression, subversive actions by the RSA racists, provocations by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] counterrevolutionary grouping maintained, supported, and armed by the RSA in a "strategic alliance" with Washington (in 1983 alone the bandit formations were supplied with \$250-million worth of arms and munitions), and the occupation for more than 2 years of part of its territory in the south by troops of the apartheid regime put the country in a difficult position. Suffice it to say that these actions caused Angola material damage estimated at \$12 billion!

The Soviet Union, Cuba, and other socialist countries gave and are giving friendly support to the Angolan people in their just struggle. Soviet-Angolan economic and technical cooperation is developing on the basis of the long-term program for 1981-1985 and through 1990 signed in 1982. A contingent of Cuban volunteers is helping the republic to repel the South African aggressors' attacks.

Thanks to the staunchness and courage of the Angolan people, all attempts on the part of the RSA and the United States to force the People's Republic of Angola to give up supporting the national liberation movement in the region have been thwarted. And in these conditions, having convinced itself of the impossibility of crushing people's Angola and the other "frontline states," Pretoria has been forced -- on White House instructions -- to engage in maneuvers in order to soften at least somewhat the apartheid regime's predatory image in the eyes of public opinion. As a result of talks, an agreement has been signed on the withdrawal of RSA troops from Angolan territory under the supervision of a bilateral commission.

However, this by no means signifies that the RSA has given up its aggressive plans. Nor are there any firm guarantees that the racists will stop aiding the counterrevolutionary gangs.

And the people of Angola understand this perfectly. A joint Angolan-Cuban declaration signed last week reaffirms the two countries' positions. The document demands that all racist troops be withdrawn from Angolan territory, that the UN Resolution 435 on Namibia be implemented, and that the acts of aggression and threats against the People's Republic of Angola on the part of the RSA, the United States, and its allies be stopped.

The Angolan people see in their just struggle a way of ensuring genuine independence for the peoples in the south of Africa. And all the planet's progressive forces express solidarity with this struggle.

TAMBO DENIES ANC OPERATES FROM OUTSIDE RSA

PM300943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "The Peoples of Southern Africa Will Win"]

[Text] London, 24 Mar -- A just and durable peace in southern Africa is impossible so long as the main source of tension in the region, the apartheid regime in South Africa, exists. O. Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC), stated at a press conference here.

The diplomatic maneuvers which the Pretoria government has been resorting to of late, he said, do not at all signify that the racists are renouncing the use of war to establish their domination in the south of the continent. Only the liberation of South Africa and Namibia will open the way to stability and progress in the region. The oppressed people of South Africa are fully resolved under ANC leadership to step up the struggle against apartheid using every possible means, including armed actions. We call on all democratic and peace-loving forces in the world to redouble their efforts to isolate the racist regime and give effective support to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia engaged in struggle and to the "frontline" states. The boycott of Pretoria in the economic, cultural, and sporting fields is of great significance in this respect.

O. Tambo rejected the fabrications of the racists and their Western protectors to the effect that the antiapartheid fighters are using the "frontline" states' territory when carrying out combat operations. ANC actions, he stated, are planned and carried out in South Africa itself.

FOREIGN MINISTRY'S ILICHEV RECEIVES KENYAN ENVOY

PM301424 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev received Mwabili Kisaka, Kenyan ambassador to the USSR, on 29 March in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON IN CUBA

PM301530 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[Report by own special correspondent Captain Third Rank A. Tkachev: "Friendship and Brotherhood"]

[Text] Havana, 29 Mar -- A detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Vice Admiral F.T. Starozhilov is continuing its official friendly visit to Havana.

The Soviet seamen met with working people from among Havana's population of 2 million, visited the city's museums, and paid a visit to the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association. Our sailors are the most welcome and dearest guests everywhere -- at industrial and agricultural enterprises, in military units, and on ships. The Cuban friends are met with the same cordiality on the Soviet ships, which are open for visiting and viewing. The meetings with the Cuban comrades are marked by a spirit of the most ardent friendship and genuine international brotherhood. Cuban radio and TV are giving extensive coverage to the course of the visit.

Vice Admiral F.T. Starozhilov, commander of the detachment of Soviet warships, laid a wreath at the monument to Cuba's national hero Jose Marti in Revolution Square. Present at the ceremony were Admiral Santamaria Cuadrado, deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and commander of Cuba's Revolutionary Navy; other officials; and K.P. Katushev, USSR ambassador to Cuba.

Vice Admiral F.T. Starozhilov was received by General of the Army Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first vice president of the Councils of States and Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. During the meeting, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, he expressed his confidence that the visit of the Soviet warships will promote the further strengthening of the indissoluble ties of friendship between the Armed Forces and peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Official Visit Ends

LD020911 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Havana April 2 TASS -- A group of Soviet naval ships commanded by Vice-Admiral F.T. Starozhilov ended their official visit of friendship to the port of the Cuban capital. The group included the anti-submarine cruiser Leningrad, the large anti-submarine ship Udaloy, a diesel-powered submarine and a tanker.

During the visit Vice-Admiral Starozhilov and commanding officers were received by General of the Army Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, first deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The visit of the group of Soviet naval ships, the local press points out, is a visit of the defenders of socialist achievements, defenders of peace and progress. It is convincing evidence of the growing fraternal contacts between the homeland of Lenin and the homeland of Marti, of the triumph of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. 'RADIO WAR' AGAINST CUBA

PM301531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Ye. Bay "Notes A Propos": "Aimed at Cuba"]

[Text] Havana -- This happened 17 April 1961, a few hours after launches with skulls and crossbones painted on the sides invaded Cuba's Bay of Pigs. A completely unknown radio station suddenly came on the air and an announcer with an accent told the Cubans the "sensational news": "A liberating army, which intends to overthrow Castro's regime and restore the country to the path of democracy, has landed at Puerto Boniato, on Cuba's southern coast."

In Spanish "puerto" means port; apparently, this was the reason for the "inaccuracy" in the broadcast of the CIA pirate radio station. In fact, there is a population center with that name in Cuba's eastern province, but it is deep in the hills, 20 km from the coast. Next day, the pirate radio station, located on the little Caribbean island of Swann, "capitalizing on the success," reported that the "Marxist dictatorship was overthrown", while the Cuban fighters were casting the last imperialist mercenaries into the Bay of Pigs. Since then, there has been an expression in Cuba "Landing at Puerto Boniato", meaning some ill-intentioned and slanderous absurdity.

The Cuban peasants have a saying: "No bull stumbles twice on the same stone." It is a pity that the leaders of subversive radio propaganda do not heed the wisdom of the people. They stumble again and again, sowing elaborate lies and deliberate slander on the air, arranging ever new "landings at Puerto Boniato."

In the first years after the revolution, all sorts of "voices" from the United States openly called on Cubans not to submit to the government and to sabotage its social and economic measures. The attempts to overthrow the people's power suffered complete defeat, and by the end of the sixties, the subversive CIA radio stations broadcasting from islands located near Cuba or from aboard ships breathed their last. Since then, it is the "respectable" VOA from Washington which has mainly been engaged in propaganda to Cuba. Behind its external "imposingness" and "objectivity" are the same dirty plans -- to discredit the Cuban Government within the country and beyond its borders and undermine the people's system in Cuba.

Each U.S. administration has its own propaganda "hobbyhorse." During Carter's presidency, the main topic of broadcasts was "human rights." Now discussions about the difficult lot of the Cuban working people have noticeably decreased. The tendentious selection of facts and complete ignorance of how an ordinary Cuban lives and breathes arouse only disdain and sarcastic smiles among the radio audience.

It is not enough for the Reagan administration, which sees itself on a horse playing the role of world gendarme, to discredit the socialist system in Cuba. It threatens the Cubans and psychologically prepares the Latin American peoples for possible military acts against the Island of Freedom.

The plan to create a powerful specialized anti-Cuban radio station, which has been pushed through Congress for more than 2 years, shows to what extent the Reagan administration is possessed with the idea of total radio warfare against Cuba. Last fall, U.S. senators rejected this project, basing their decision on the fact that if Cuba takes countermeasures, many private radio stations in the United States will suffer. Their misgiving is not unfounded. In August 1982, in response to U.S. provocations, Cuba trained its antennae on its northern neighbor for several hours, showing that if the United States declares total radio warfare, the Cubans will respond fittingly. As a result, 35 radio stations in 21 U.S. states were completely or partially paralyzed.

But, by hook or by crook, the White House is still seeking Congress' agreement, on condition that the new radio station is taken under the wing of that same old "respectable" and "objective" VOA.

Of course, this was not quite what the administration was seeking initially. It needs a special radio station directly subordinate to the White House. But as yet it is resorting to compromise -- 14 hours of broadcasting a day to Cuba on the VOA frequencies. Antennae have already been installed in Florida and the future radio station, which the U.S. President promises to launch this spring, is almost one-third rigged out.

And what about the Cuban response that may follow after the new radio station begins broadcasting? One possible countermeasure was blurted out with soldierly bluntness by a Pentagon general: "In an emergency, we can bomb the antennae fields in Cuba. And why not?" Intimidation, show of strength? Let us recall that the "Santa Fe Document" prepared for R. Reagan by a group of his advisers says frankly: "If radio propaganda against Cuba does not produce results, we must start a liberating war against Castro."

Cubans are not intimidated by such threats. They are firm and united. They are not alone.

WHITE HOUSE CAUGHT LYING TO PUBLIC ON EL SALVADOR

LD310258 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The American Senate discussed on Thursday an additional military aid bill for the puppet pro-American regime in El Salvador. The final decision on that bill was postponed, but the hearings brought to light more facts confirming the escalation of American military interference in that country. Vladislav Kozyakov elaborates:

This is not the first time the White House is caught in lying to the public. As it turns out, during the recent so-called elections in El Salvador, the United States not only moved a convoy of its ships to the El Salvadoran shores to intimidate the population and stationed its troops under the pretext of military exercises on Honduran territory, but American reconnaissance planes were involved in punitive operations of the El Salvadoran Armed Forces. They were actually directing fire by supplying the commands of the Magana army with information on positions of the patriots. Both White House and Pentagon officials stubbornly denied until the Thursday debate that the United States took part in military operations in El Salvador. But secrets usually come into the open sooner or later.

The fact has long been concealed from the American public that American servicemen are engaged in military operations in regions of open hostility and come under fire. One should add to this that Reagan's policy based on deception and the concealment of facts even from Congress puts not only American soldiers in jeopardy, but causes innumerable sufferings to the people in El Salvador and other countries of Central America. American interference in the affairs of the countries of the region is one of the reasons why the world situation has worsened.

Where might the American policy in the region lead to? The White House asks Congress to increase military aid to El Salvador on the grounds that the what might be called elections were held there. But this is another attempt at misleading the public. Can the so-called elections change anything in a country gripped by civil war, where death squads linked with the CIA are rampaging, and where there is a threat of American invasion? Incidentally, such elections were already held in El Salvador under the aegis of the United States two years ago, but after that the war in the country intensified even further, the number of defenceless people killed by the pro-American regime multiplied, and the American interference escalated. There is no doubt that the current elections will have similar consequences.

TIKHONOV, ALIYEV VISIT SFRY EXHIBIT IN MOSCOW

AU031240 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, visited the Yugoslav exhibition of machine tools and tools at the Moscow Metal Working 84 International Fair. Premier Tikhonov was accompanied by Geydar Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the Central Committee Politburo, and Deputy Chairmen Aleksey Antonov and Ziya Nuriyev.

SHALAYEV ADDRESSES AUCCTU PLENUM 23 MAR

PM021256 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed summary of AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev's report to the AUCCTU plenum in Moscow on 23 March]

[Text] The present AUCCTU plenum has assembled at an important and crucial time for our party and our country. Soviet people are working creatively and intensively to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The party leads the Soviet people firmly and consistently along the tried and tested Leninist course -- the course of communist construction and peace. The CPSU Central Committee February Extraordinary Plenum demonstrated this convincingly.

It had been convened during the sorrowful days of nationwide mourning in connection with the demise of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov -- prominent figure of the Communist Party, remarkable son of the socialist fatherland, ardent patriot, Leninist, and fighter for peace and communism. During those days the monolithic cohesion of the party's ranks and the unbreakable unity of the party and people was again manifested with tremendous force.

The CPSU Central Committee reaffirmed the complete continuity of the policy of the Leninist party, and unanimously elected as Central Committee general secretary Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko -- outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, talented organizer of the masses, ardent propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, and staunch fighter for the realization of communist ideals.

Nationwide support for the Communist Party's Leninist course and for the decisions of its February Plenum was again demonstrated with great force during the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. On 4 March Soviet people with great political enthusiasm fulfilled their lofty civic duty by unanimously voting for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The materials of the CPSU Central Committee February Extraordinary Plenum and the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the plenum and to voters, are documents of a great political and mobilizing significance. They set out a concrete, scientifically tested, and profoundly substantiated program of action aimed at the systematic and all-around improvement of developed socialism, the strengthening of the country's economic and defense might, the enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being, and the consolidation of peace.

The party has set the task of ensuring the dynamic growth of the economy, advancing at a faster pace along the path mapped out by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, developing positive trends more actively and stabilizing them, and on this basis improving the Soviet people's life, their material security, and physical and spiritual development.

Making better use of the existing production potential, reducing the proportion of arduous physical and unskilled labor, continually updating all sectors of the national economy on the basis of present-day scientific and technological achievements, improving the management of the economy, and restructuring the economic machinery -- these are the crucial tasks without whose solution social progress is simply unthinkable, as the party has pointed out.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed once again that it is necessary to ensure that the Soviet society's economic, social, and spiritual progress is more closely inter-linked, that constant concern is paid to molding the man of the new world and raising his ideological and moral standards, and that ideological and mass political work is brought into line with the great and complex tasks of improving developed socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee February Plenum again draws the attention of party, state, and economic organs to the need to constantly improve the style of their work in accordance with Leninist norms, to be able not only to set the right aims, but also to persistently strive for their attainment, and to overcome all difficulties. It is necessary to assess what has been achieved realistically, to display greater independence at all levels, to quest boldly, and, if necessary, take justifiable risks for the sake of enhancing economic efficiency and improving the people's well-being.

Soviet trade unions and all the working people fully and entirely approve and support the decisions of our party Central Committee February Plenum, the election of Comrade K.U. Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the propositions and conclusions contained in his speeches at the plenum and to voters of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug.

These propositions and conclusions have a direct bearing on the trade unions, representing for them a concrete program of action in the present-day situation. The key task in the solution of which the trade unions under the leadership of the party and together with the entire Soviet people must play a most direct and active part, consists in successfully fulfilling the 1984 plan for the country's economic and social development.

How is the implementation of this task proceeding? The collectives of virtually all enterprises and associations, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, transport organizations, the service sphere, all oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics, whole sectors, and union republics have adopted socialist pledges or counterplans for 1984 with a view to unconditionally fulfilling the party's additional target for the above-plan increase of labor productivity by at least 1 percent, and the additional reduction of the prime cost of output by 0.5 percent.

However, the adoption of socialist pledges and counterplans is essentially only the starting point in the mobilization of labor collectives for the struggle to fulfill the tasks put forward by the party. Success in this matter can be ensured only by consistent, daily, concrete, and purposeful organizational work.

Assessing the results of the first few months of the current year from this viewpoint, the speaker noted that most labor collectives have adopted a highly responsible attitude to the fulfillment of the adopted socialist pledges and counterplans.

Almost 4 million working people and 50,000 teams fulfilled the targets of the first quarter by election day, that is, in 2 months. In the country's national economy as a whole, the January-February plan for the volume of sales of industrial output was fulfilled by 102 percent.

The set target regarding this indicator was attained by all union republics and all industrial ministries (with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry). The increase in industrial production totaled 5.6 percent as against the 3.8 percent envisaged by the plan. Labor productivity in industry rose by 5.3 percent compared to the annual target of 3.4 percent. This accounted for 96 percent of the additional output produced. A noticeable increase in state purchases of livestock products was secured.

Many labor collectives are coping successfully with the adopted pledges for above-plan labor productivity growth and reduced prime cost of output. A noticeable saving has been produced by strengthened discipline and organization.

However, we cannot in any way be satisfied with these overall results which represent the average, because behind them lurk the unsatisfactory work of many laggard enterprises, a number of major associations, and certain subsectors. The oil extraction plan has not been met and construction workers continue to lag behind in plan fulfillment. In the chemical, food, timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industries, ferrous metallurgy, and at enterprises of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry the planned average daily production growth rates are not being attained, while at a number of enterprises average daily production has even fallen below the level achieved during the corresponding period last year.

These examples indicate that certain trade union central committees and councils, and many of their components at the intermediate level, still suffer from a kind of en masse approach to their work in organizing competition, they are content with indicators that apply to the sector as a whole, fail to adopt prompt measures to assist laggard enterprises, and waste precious time which it will be difficult to make up for later.

Analysis of the progress of the implementation of socialist pledges for above-plan labor productivity growth and the reduction of prime cost of output reveals incomplete work and omissions particularly clearly. Meanwhile, as Comrade Shalayev emphasized, trade unions should display special interest in this matter -- after all, it has been decided that all the means and resources obtained as a result of above-plan labor productivity increases and reductions in the prime cost of output (and these resources run into billions of rubles) will be channeled into improving the Soviet people's working and living conditions, medical services, and housing construction.

Many labor collectives have made an energetic start on the implementation of pledges concerning these indicators. Thus, the collective of the Leningrad S.M. Kirov Elektrosila Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Association has adopted a very intensive pledge for 1984.

Great organizational work on the part of the party, trade union, Komsomol organizations and the association's administration, and the high labor activeness of the entire collective, have already enabled the association in the first 2 months to achieve an increase in labor productivity by 16.4 percent compared to the 12.7 percent envisaged by the plan for the first quarter.

Specific measures aimed at ensuring the fulfillment of the adopted pledges are also being implemented at Kuybyshev's No 4 State Bearing Plant, Kiev's Machine Tool Building Association, Dnepropetrovsk's Voroshilov Combine-Harvester Plant, Novolipetsk's Metallurgical Combine, and many other leading enterprises which exist in every sector and every region. In industry as a whole the target for labor productivity growth was exceeded by 1.9 percent in January-February.

At the same time, a still considerable number of enterprises in the Ministries of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances; Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building; Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production; and the Coal Industry, and many enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and organizations of the construction ministries have not even met the plan targets for labor productivity growth.

The successful fulfillment of the pledges to additionally reduce the prime cost of output is largely determined by savings of physical resources. In the collectives which have clearly defined what is to be saved, how much, and how, things are going well. Among them are the collectives of Moscow's 50-Letiye SSSR Automated Production Line Plant, the Moscow Railroad, the Ural Chemical Machine Building Plant, the Vorgashorskaya pit of the Vorkuta Coal Association, and others. But there are many examples of a formalistic, and at times even irresponsible attitude to questions of saving physical resources.

The speaker cited examples where individual enterprises and sectors failed altogether to adopted pledges for saving physical resources, and also instances of failure to meet plan targets regarding this indicator.

All this indicates that many trade union organs -- trade union central committees and councils, their components at intermediate level and AUCCTU sections for socialist competition and industrial mass work and sections for wages and economic work -- have still not reorganized their work so as to be able to flexibly influence the organization of socialist competition in labor collectives and the implementation of the adopted pledges and counterplans.

The AUCCTU Secretariat for its part must also exercise more control over this work in trade unions and over the speediest possible elimination of shortcomings.

The first quarter is coming to an end in a few days' time. It is necessary to carefully analyze its results in all the subdivisions. Particular attention here should be paid to laggard enterprises, and measures to eliminate the lag and to step up trade union committees' work should be defined in cooperation with these enterprises and superior economic organs.

In summing up the results of socialist competition, both for the first quarter and subsequently, it is necessary to adopt an even more rigorous approach to their assessment, to determine the winners, and also to indicators which characterize the fulfillment of the contract deliveries plan. It is necessary to assess the activity of labor collectives more strictly -- and not merely according to production increases, but also according to labor productivity increases, prime cost reductions, and the profits and profitability which they achieve. All things being equal, we must give preference to those labor collectives which successfully fulfill the party's additional targets regarding these indicators.

It is necessary to fully utilize the patriotic initiative of Moscow's leading enterprises to hold a communist subbotnik [voluntary unpaid Saturday work] 21 April, which must have the widespread support of all trade union organizations and labor collectives and be held in organized fashion and to the maximum benefit of the national economy.

As always, the country's labor collectives will endeavor to celebrate May Day -- the day of the international solidarity of working people -- with their labor offerings. The preparations for the May Day holiday must mark an important stage of the struggle for the fulfillment of the counterplans and socialist pledges adopted for 1984 and for the fulfillment by 1 May of at least one-third of the 1984 pledges for above-plan production, the increase rate of labor productivity growth, and reduced prime cost.

The next few days and weeks are especially crucial for the agro-industrial complex trade union organizations and all rural workers. The task consists in carrying out spring field work within tight deadlines, laying the foundation for a good harvest, successfully completing the wintering of livestock and the changeover to grazing, boosting all economic work in the countryside, and ensuring loss-free agricultural production.

It is necessary to develop effective socialist competition among rural workers, at agro-industrial associations, among kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and the enterprises which service them, to organize checks on the state of readiness of field camps, canteens, food reception points, and medical and consumer services for this intensive period, and to draw attention to the need for better moral and material incentives for, and at times even generosity toward, the working people who set an example in highly productive, high-quality labor.

Construction workers and people working in transport, the services sphere, and other sectors of the national economy and their trade unions are also faced with important tasks now.

The speaker then dwelled on questions of the **utilization** of various forms of moral and material incentives for the working people and ways to improve their application in practice. It is necessary, together with economic leaders, to carry out without delay an analysis of the existing conditions of labor remuneration and the bonus system at enterprises. Provisions must be made for greater differentiation in pay, depending on labor productivity growth and the reduction in the prime cost of output; the system of material incentives must be made simple, comprehensible, and effective, and widespread publicity as regards these questions and briefings of working people on this account must be ensured.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "Social justice forms the very basis of the Soviet system. In this lies its tremendous strength. This is why it is so important that it be strictly observed in daily affairs, whether it be a matter of wages and bonuses, or the allocation of apartments or travel warrants and awards -- in short, everything must be done with fairness, in accordance with each person's labor contribution to the common cause." For trade union organs which both as their social mission and their position in our state are called upon to constantly concern themselves with the observance of justice, this instruction is of fundamental significance.

The speaker sharply criticized trade union leaders who fail to show principledness in cases of gross violations of regulations in the allocation of housing and warrants for sanatorium treatment and recreation.

Further, Comrade Shalayev dwelled on the tremendous importance of the trade unions' ideological, educational and cultural mass work to mobilize our country's working people for the successful implementation of the plans of economic and social construction and the tasks put forward by the party to improve developed socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum elaborated an integral concept of the ideological activity of the party, the state, and public organizations at the present stage and for the long-term future. The trade unions' tasks stemming from the plenum decisions were defined by the 5th AUCCTU Plenum.

A more critical approach to the analysis of what has been achieved in this sphere and a trend toward the utilization of the most effective forms of mass and individual work with people have become characteristic of many trade union organizations. The system of the working people's economic education is being restructured.

However, all this should be regarded merely as the trade union organizations' first steps.

The speaker noted existing shortcomings in the trade unions' educational work and emphasized that organization, order, and the further strengthening of labor, production, plan, and state discipline, and socialist legality remain key and fundamental questions.

Trade union organizations, together with the komsomol, can and must pay considerably more attention to the education of the rising generation. Preparing for life the kind of young people who are able not only to assimilate the experience of older generations, but also to enrich it with their own achievements -- this is not only a matter for the school and the family but also a direct concern of trade unions and labor collectives.

A matter of great sociopolitical importance is the reform of general educational and vocational schools which affects the interests of every Soviet family and every labor collective. General interest in school affairs was particularly clearly evident during the nationwide discussion of the draft reform.

The AUCCTU Secretariat, the Central Committee of the Trade Union of People Working in Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Establishments, and trade union councils and committees should thoroughly generalize and ensure the widespread application in practice of all valuable experience accumulated by the trade unions in pooling the efforts of the school, the family, and the public in molding the rising generation, developing production collectives' patronage over schools and vocational technical colleges, combining tuition with productive labor, and their participation in the extramural education of children and adolescents.

The broadest mass support and the broadest mass application must be assured for the experience gained in this matter by labor collectives such as the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, the Kharkov Tractor Plant, Moscow's ZIL works, Leningrad's Kirovskiy Zavod, the Litovskaya GRES, and Kostroma and Omsk Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The trade union press is faced with responsible tasks. The editorial offices of trade union newspapers and journals are called upon to focus their main attention on key trends in the country's economic, social, and cultural development. The topicality and effectiveness of published material must be enhanced. The analysis of successes and shortcomings in the implementation of the national economic plan and the publicizing of experience must be concrete and convincing.

The speaker drew attention to the fact that of late, particularly since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Central Committee of the Heavy Machine Building Workers Union," the AUCCTU, and trade union councils and committees have begun to tighten their links with the masses, display more efficiency and organization in work, visit labor collectives more often, take part in integrated political days, question and answer evenings, and open letter days. Trade union organizers' reports to trade union organizations are a widespread practice. Critical observations and proposals expressed by trade union members at plenums, meetings, and conferences are being dealt with better.

At the same time, the need for live communication with people is by no means the norm for all trade union officials. Certain officials, using talk about too much paperwork as an excuse, are in no hurry to visit labor collectives. And even visiting primary organizations is not always useful. Trade union officials must be familiar with the state of affairs at local level and with the mood and the requirements of the working people, react to them promptly and not merely see shortcomings but strive for their elimination.

The new Law on Labor Collectives, which has considerably expanded and consolidated the powers of collectives in solving production, social, and educational tasks, demands precisely this approach to matters. The task is, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum, to ensure that these rights are used more fully and translated into concrete deeds.

The trade union organizations' tasks in connection with the adoption of the Law on Labor Collectives were discussed at the 5th AUCCTU Plenum and today it is already possible to sum up some of the results that have been achieved.

Guided by the Law, labor collectives, with the assistance of trade union committees, have stepped up their participation in the drafting and adoption of counterplans, and their influence on strengthening labor, production, and executive discipline has increased. The practice of the labor collectives' participation in the selection and placement of leading economic cadres is spreading.

Measures to assist labor collectives in the fuller application of their powers and in the implementation of the decisions which they adopt are being taken by trade union committees together with the administration at many enterprises in the Lithuanian SSR, Krasnoyarsk Kray, the city of Leningrad, and in the Kalinin and Chelyabinsk Oblast.

At the same time, assessing the work carried out by the trade unions in connection with the adoption of the new Law objectively, it must be said outright that it is necessary to step up this work considerably. Leaders' reports on plan fulfillment progress, and on questions relating to the distribution of economic incentives funds and ways to improve the working people's working, living, and leisure conditions are rarely submitted for the working people's examination. At individual enterprises in Moscow, Arkhangelsk, Perm, and Dzhambul Oblasts collective contracts for the current year were concluded without taking the stipulations of the Law into account.

Comrade Shalayevev noted that the trade unions -- being a public organization -- organize their work mainly on a voluntary basis. One of the forms of a broader involvement of trade union members in work are the commissions set up by trade union councils and committees to deal with various questions of trade union activities.

However, of late certain trade union organs have got carried away setting up a great number of commissions, councils, and other formations which often duplicate each other's work. It has become a sort of a rule that every new matter is tackled by setting up a working group or a commission. Moreover, many of them are called upon to deal with one and the same task. This engenders excessive bureaucratic fuss, swells the already abundant flow of paper, and diminishes the responsibility of trade union committees -- as leading organs -- for the state of affairs.

This is why Comrade K.U. Chernenko's criticism of the mushrooming of various kinds of working groups and commissions applies fully also to the trade unions.

The overwhelming majority of trade union officials work conscientiously and with initiative and enjoy well-deserved prestige among the working people. This is borne out by the results of the recent report and election campaign in primary trade union organizations as a result of which the quality of trade union group organizers and the composition of trade union committees has improved. There are now more workers, specialists, and young people in trade union committees.

More than 4 million people have taken up public work in trade union organs for the first time, and we must help them to enter into the swing of trade union life as quickly as possible.

At the end of the current year we are faced with holding the report and election campaign starting with trade union groups and ending with oblast and kray trade union councils. For the purpose of ensuring that this important campaign is held to a high standard, we must make better use of the party organizations' rich experience. The upcoming report and election campaign must be a genuine review of trade union activities in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress.

In conditions of the seriously exacerbated international situation, the confirmation by the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum of the continuity and immutability of the course steered by the Communist Party and the Soviet state, aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war, was of exceptional importance.

We will continue to strive for increasingly purposeful and effective cooperation with the socialist countries' trade unions in all spheres and for still greater coordination in our actions. An important step in this direction will be the implementation of the joint plan of actions of European socialist countries' trade unions in the struggle for peace, which was drawn up in January 1984.

We proceed from the fact that in the face of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, trade unions of various political persuasions must discard their differences, put aside what divides them, and form a common front in defense of peace and for safeguarding man's main right -- his right to life.

Our plenum, Comrade Shalayev said in conclusion, is being held during a crucial period of the nationwide struggle for the successful implementation of the 1984 plan for the country's economic and social development and of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

We are faced with a great deal of work. But we also have tremendous potential. The party is calling on Soviet people to advance without halting. To proceed, building on what has been achieved earlier, creatively enriching it, and focusing the collective thought and energy of Communists, the working class and the entire people concentrate on unsolved tasks and key problems of the present and the future.

The concrete measures which will be defined by the AUCCTU plenum and their implementation will indubitably help to improve the activity of trade union organizations in resolving the main problems put forward by the party for the country's further economic and social development.

On behalf of the participants in the AUCCTU plenum, S.A. Shalayev assured the CPSU Central Committee that Soviet trade unions, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum, and when addressing voters, would spare no effort to honorably fulfill the tasks with which they have been entrusted and continue to assist the party still more actively and effectively in strengthening the Soviet state's might, enhancing the Soviet people's well-being, and struggling for the preservation and strengthening of world peace.

POLISH DELEGATION AT MOSCOW TRADE UNION MEETING

LD302257 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 30 Mar 84

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow 30 March -- A Polish delegation has proposed trade union representatives from European countries at an international gathering in Moscow that it will invite union activists from all over Europe to a meeting in Poland to issue a joint appeal for the preservation of peace to the people and parliaments of the world. The proposal has been received with appreciation.

The Polish delegation was composed of President Romuald Sosnowski of the Spolem cooperative federation, Professor Henryk Rot of Wroclaw University who heads the trade union federation of higher school employees, and Andrzej Czarnecki from the PUWP CC socio-occupational department.

The Moscow meeting (?has) the motto "Trade unions and European security" and was attended by delegations from 15 European socialist and capitalist countries.

During the visit in Moscow the Polish union delegation was received by Soviet Trade Union Council Secretary Kazimieras Matskyavichyus for talks on cooperation between the Polish and Soviet trade union movements.

Europeans Condemn Arms Race

LD302029 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- Participants in an international meeting in Moscow have expressed the resolve of European trade unions to work jointly for peace, against the nuclear war menace. Represented at the meeting were trade union centres and their research institutions from 15 European countries.

It was stressed during two days of debate that the present-day aggravation of the international situation, caused by the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, cannot but alarm trade union activists. Although countries in Europe are divided into two social systems -- socialist and capitalist -- peace and security are the common goal of the broad sections of the working people.

Successful realization by trade unions of their chief task -- defence of the socio-economic interests of the working people -- is linked today, as never before, with the struggle against the arms race, for the basic human right -- the right to life, it was stressed at the international meeting.

The growth of arms manufacture in the West and colossal allocations for military purposes out of state budgets cause inflation and higher taxes, speakers stressed. Social programmes in capitalist countries are being curtailed for the sake of the arms race. The arms buildup not only fails to improve the employment situation, but ultimately results in job cuts.

The meeting's participants stressed the importance of trade and economic cooperation between countries of the East and the West as an important factor of strengthening peace and trust among the peoples.

A return to the process of detente, joint actions by all democratic forces in the spirit of recommendations of the European conference in Helsinki will help improve climate in the continent. This is the conclusion drawn by the participants in the international trade union meeting in Moscow.

SLYUNKOV ON OVERCOMING PROBLEMS IN BELORUSSIA

PM021110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview in Minsk with N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, by special correspondents A. Simurov and A. Chernyak under the rubric "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership": "Shouldering a Heavier Burden"]

[Text] The desire to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent party Central Committee plenums permeates the daily concerns of party organizations. Success is achieved wherever the style of party work is constantly improved and scope is provided for the development of initiative and the creative quest. Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the meeting with voters: "The party strives to ensure that Leninist style, in all its multifariousness and wealth, becomes an inner need and an irreplaceable tool for every party, soviet, and economic leader." Some experience in improving organizational, ideological, and mass political work has been accumulated in Belorussia. Indubitably, there are also many problems and unsolved questions.

All this was discussed during an interview with N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, by PRAVDA's correspondents.

Question: Nilolay Nikitovich, the concept of the style of party work covers a great deal. What are the republic's party committees and Communists mainly concentrating on today?

Answer: The ability to choose forms and methods of work which ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the adopted decisions and help to reveal and exploit all available potential. It is important to clearly define the place of every party organization and every department and to establish effective monitoring of their work.

We attach particular importance to work at the local grassroots level. Most of our cadres are energetic, but not all are able to analyze the state of affairs and their own work in depth. I recall arriving to attend the Osipovich City party conference and looked at the report. Everything seemed rosy. In recent years farms had somewhat increased the production and sales to the state of livestock and arable products. This resulted in total complacency. I suggested to N. Grineve, the gorkom secretary: "Let's take a closer look at your work. What were your results in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, what assistance did you receive from the state, and what are you producing today?" The picture looked somewhat different: There are good natural and economic conditions for efficient farming in the rayon. One in three hectares of agricultural land has been ameliorated. In 12 years, R98 million have been invested in the development of the agrarian complex, but profits over this period totaled only R30 million. Average annual gross agricultural output had fallen. Here, as you can see, there was nothing to boast about. And, of course, the report to the conference ought to have been quite different.

It cannot be said that obkom officials had neglected to visit this rayon. It was not that. But, as still happens at times, they call at the gorkom, have a chat, pay a flying visit to a kolkhoz, and return home. After all, as K.U. Chernenko noted at the meeting with the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, our work must be based on an in-depth analysis of the trends of economic and cultural building. We have started to make this analysis.

Question: And what has it revealed?

Answer: As you know, things in the republic as a whole have gone and are going quite well. But of late, the following situation had arisen: Although current plans were being fulfilled, the 5-year target was in jeopardy. Why? Union ministries had been lowering plans and introducing amendments. I do not exonerate republic organs either. They, too, did not display proper persistence in the formulation of more intensive plans. The lighter the burden, the less trouble and the greater the guarantee that targets will be fulfilled. And should there be disruptions, there are more than enough reasons to explain them away. Undoubtedly, anything can be explained, but nonfulfillment of the 5-year plan targets can in no way be justified. We have no right to do that.

The analysis showed: To fulfill the 5-year plan, it was imperative to ensure a 4.6 percent increase in industrial output in 1983, which meant that the increase which had been achieved had to be almost doubled. We put this task to all the cadres. It was not easy. You have a collective that is fulfilling the plan and ranking among the leaders, and we arrive and say: Your work is poor, adopt further pledges. In short, much was done. As a result, the production increase totaled 4.8 percent; the necessary pace was achieved.

A similar situation was also developing in agriculture. Even in annual plans, a lag was allowed to build up with regard to the Food Program. The explanation? Volumes which were impossible to achieve. There were grounds, of course, to doubt this; in 1982, 47 percent of the republic's farms did not make a profit. We began to examine each case separately. Why were there so many laggards? What had to be done to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the 5-year plan? And the 1983 results were not bad. More milk and meat than planned was sold, and debts to the state were partly repaid. I would like to note that to do so we did not ask anybody for anything -- neither resources nor funds. It was all done by means of internal reserves which were uncovered.

But the main thing that we achieved was to surmount the psychological barrier. People now no longer doubt that it is feasible to fulfill the 5-year plan targets. They are prepared to shoulder a heavier burden.

Question: Prepared to shoulder a heavier burden...It sounds ever so simple. But after all, it obviously cannot have been easy to achieve this?

Answer: It was not. It involved daily effort. Teaching people, revealing available potential to them. Not by lecturing, not by abstract theorizing, but using concrete examples.

In my view, intensive, all-out work is one of the conditions for the successful implementation of plans. It has a mobilizing influence on everyone. A person who takes it easy will never fully unfold his talents or utilize his potential to the full. That is bad for him and for the task in hand. This means that one must not set one's sights too low. But of course, targets, however intensive, must always be realistic. When we lose the sense of proportion and exceed the bounds of what is realistic, we end up giving lessons in formalism.

And there is another prerequisite -- thinking and seeking ways of carrying out the work entrusted to you better. At the end of each day, sum it up and analyze what you have been able to achieve and what you have not been able to. And why? What lessons must you draw from this for tomorrow? We are endeavoring to impart in cadres the need for this kind of analysis and a strictly exacting attitude toward themselves.

It is pertinent to note here that failure to adopt an exacting attitude toward your own actions often ends badly. Recently, leaders of the republic's law enforcement organs -- Prosecutor A. Mogilnitskiy, Minister of Internal Affairs G. Zhabitskiy, Belorussian SSR Supreme Court member B. Pylchenko and other officials were released from their posts. They had violated socialist legality during the investigation of a criminal case and had not ensured proper leadership in the work sectors entrusted to them. How was it possible that officials whose duty it was to stand guard over the law violated it themselves? There is only one reason in my view: Lack of control and their own lack of exactingness toward themselves. Their inner moral brakes had failed to function. And nobody in the republic Communist Party Central Committee had a proper insight into what they were doing. Finding themselves outside control, these officials gradually sank into the morass of unscrupulousness.

Question: The CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary February (1984) Plenum raised as a matter of urgency the question of more precise demarcation of functions between party organs on the one hand and soviet and economic organs on the other and condemned instances of duplication and supplanting...

Answer: Yes, it is a very serious issue and a sore point for many party committees. There are quite considerable problems here. Party committees often seek to "reserve" everything for themselves. The administrative "sins" of the republic council of Ministers, sectorial ministries, and local soviets play a part here. That is how supplanting comes about. It is important that everyone approach the resolving of tasks in a responsible way at his own station without concerning himself with "takeover techniques." However, ultimately it is the cadres who determine success.

The cadre problem is the key issue. I think that to date we have given too much attention to their placement and too little attention to their education and training. The creation of a strong reserve will help improve the matter. We must be well-informed about the person to whom we entrust the leadership helm. We must get to know him not through official forms, but through his actions.

It is a sad state of affairs when we place our trust in pieces of paper alone. It became necessary, for example, to find someone for a leading post in the republic's Ministry of Light Industry. They settled on M. Kuzmich, director of the Bobruyskiy tannery. The Bobruysk Gorkom, the Mogilev Obkom, and the Belorussian Communist Party Committee sectorial section were fulsome in their praise of him in every particular. The documents were completely up to date: The manager was ready, everything was all set to go.

The documents arrived. But at the same time, a letter from the tannery collective arrived on the desk. "Take a closer look at our director," it said. The advice was heeded. The much-vaunted director turned out to be a coarse, light-fingered individual who had long confused the state's pocket with his own. So, instead of being promoted, he was severely disciplined by the party and documents were handed over to the investigative organs. I then became interested in whether there had been any prior signals about this leader's "antics." Just imagine, there turned out to be 16 complaints lodged with the ministry and 5 with the Central Committee section. They had been checked out in a purely formal way and had been turned down as unsubstantiated.

One must get to know a leader in the collective where he works and judge him by concrete actions and results. Has he shown his worth in practical matters? That, too, is part of the assessment. When we speak about our ministers, we quite often hear the comment that so-and-so is a good man, everything in his ministry is a hive of activity. But if you took a close look at one of these people, you would discover that the "activity" is being generated only in the office. One sector leader spent only 15 days a year in enterprise collectives. What kind of knowledge of the state of affairs at local level can one speak of here? There are such people in the party apparatus, too.

The report and election campaign which took place in the party organizations made quite a considerable positive contribution to work with cadres. Many links have been consolidated. The situation is now essentially businesslike and creative. However, these are merely the first steps. We have not yet been able to achieve a systematic approach to work.

Question: But what is the crux of this matter?

Answer: I think it can be best illustrated by a specific example. Our Grodno Oblast is a pacesetter in terms of every indicator. How does it achieve this? It does so by being systematic in its work and by taking account of all the factors and the various aspects of a particular problem. The people in Grodno Oblast have the highest standard of arable farming. The conditions for the competition for the title of "Farm Possessing a High Standard of Arable Farming" have been worked out: Everything is, so to speak, shipshape. But how is it to be monitored? Both from the top and the bottom. By collective formulation of pledges, their public defense, and the monthly verification of their fulfillment involving visits to each farm and team by oblast and rayon leaders.

We have been extending this experience in comparing the work of obkoms. We have six oblasts. Each one is different in terms of the level of its development and its results. The work style of their party committees varies, too. The Minsk, Gomel, and Brest Oblasts receive the most capital investment. However, they are not making full use of the opportunities. The return to date is poor. They have been bluntly informed of this and the facts pointed out to them.

Grodno, Vitebsk, and Mogilev Oblasts have received less capital investment. However, the highest results have been obtained by the people in Grodno Oblast. I have already spoken about their work style. The situation is very bad in Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts. However, new first secretaries have been appointed to the leadership of the obkoms and the situation is gradually being righted.

It is not very easy to master a systematic approach. We teach by way of example. We investigate a given situation comprehensively and in depth and monitor the work going on. In my view, monitoring must simultaneously fulfill organizational and educational functions. If this does not happen, then people become accustomed to muddle, and lack of initiative and complacency are generated.

Departmental monitoring has been very slack. For example, look at the way our administrative apparatus is conducting the work of introducing the team contract. It is conducting it in a ramshackle way. The ministries' workers chiefly act as statisticians: They state that 60-65 percent of the workers are organized in teams, whereas only about 13 percent of workers in the republic are organized in real, financially autonomous teams.

We have adopted a method of comparative analysis. What makes it better? The fact that it is monitoring actual activity. We take the main indicators for the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans and the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan. We go out to the oblast. We assemble bureau members and section chiefs and say: Here are the results of your work, this is what you have achieved, these are the requirements, potential, and targets you should have met. The obkoms are aware of why we come and defend themselves; we jointly work out the figures and the reasons. We argue, wrangle, and get to the truth. We go to the rayons. There we look for reserves and carry out an analysis of every farm. We listen to counterproposals. This kind of analysis generates active thinking. Some people have their self-esteem deeply wounded and their conscience, pride, and vanity stung. On the whole, it is a very effective method. The results, incidentally, are that in one year the number of loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic has been reduced from 1,147 to 55.

Naturally, much remains to be done and not all the reserves have been brought into operation. One might say that we have just skimmed the surface. We will in general be continuing to work in this direction.

One final thing I would like to say. You can probably teach anyone to work. But some will become mere journeymen, whereas others will be creators. We are seeking to ensure that there are as many creative workers as possible among leaders of all ranks. And once again we are doing this by monitoring activity. However, this presupposes stepping up work with people. To date, unfortunately, enormous energy has frequently been directed toward work which does not go beyond the confines of the apparatus. Much effort has been devoted to drawing up all manner of documents and holding fruitless conferences and sessions. We must say good riddance to this style of work. We are carrying out an active search for forms and methods that will yield the best results. And as popular wisdom has it, seek and ye shall find. It is well known that you don't achieve anything without effort.

YEREVAN GORKOM PLENUM RESULTS REPORTED

GF021904 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 17 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] The plenum of Yerevan Party Gorkom was held on 16 March. In revised the tasks of the Yerevan City party organizations in light of the February Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the means and conclusions mentioned in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and during the meeting with electors of Moscow Kuybyshev Electoral Okrug.

L. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan City Party Committee, delivered a speech. Talking about the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum as the most important event in the lives of the party and people, Comrade L. Nersesyan noted that it once again displayed the party's determination to continue on the Leninist path and unswervingly realize the course for perfecting developed socialism. The Central Committee's Plenum once again affirmed the fact that the party has no higher interest than the interest of the people and that the main significance and purpose of the party's activity is to secure the happy and prosperous life of the Soviet people.

In light of the new demands, Nersesyan analyzed the capital's work results last year, and noted the work to be done in the future and the tasks of the party organizations. The separate year of the 5-year plan period was fruitful for Yerevan.

The vivid proof of that is its victory in the All-Union Socialist Emulation and the presentation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Council, and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Order of the Red Banner to it for the ninth time. For the results of last year, that award was also presented to 7 establishments and enterprises of the capital and 21 organizations have been victorious in the republic socialist emulation.

Those achievements are the results of the diligent and creative work of the working class, kolkhoz workers, intellectuals, and all the workers of the city and the continuous political and organizational activities of the party organizations.

Those successes greatly depend on the warm and caring attitude of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government toward Yerevan and its work and worries and on the good labor atmosphere which is created in the republic.

The labor collectives have also made a promising start in 1984. Along with the party, trade unions, and Komsomol organizations, they are establishing and realizing counter-plans and obligations toward the concrete task proposed by the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum to raise the labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan and reduce the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent. The socialist emulation for the successful fulfillment of the current year plans and the overall 11th 5-Year Plan targets has moved with great momentum. The pressing majority of the labor collectives successfully fulfilled the socialist obligations undertaken in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. Prior to the elections over 24,000 laborers, 480 work teams, and 160 locations and production departments fulfilled the first 3-month plans.

During the past 2 months of 1984, a total of R18.8 million worth of industrial output above the plan has been produced, and R14.6 million of industrial output above the plan has been sold. The labor productivity increase target has been overfulfilled by 3.4 percent. The situation has improved considerably in capital construction. The work is also proceeding successful in other sectors of the national economy.

However, there are serious tasks in the near future and these were mentioned in Comrade L. Nersesyan's speech and in the speech of the comrades who participated in the exchange of views. The work analysis of 1983 and the figures of the past 2 months of this year show that not all the industrial enterprises of the city are working in a balanced and regular way or fulfilling their targets. It is intolerable when certain collectives that concluded last year with low results are continuing to operate at the previous rates. This is having a negative effect on the denominators of the entire city. The reasons for such shortcomings are clear: the low standard of technology, production organization and execution, and plan discipline.

Basically, the fact that 33 enterprises of the city did not fulfill the plans for the increase of labor productivity for the 2 months of 1984, and 38 enterprises did not secure the growth rates are due to disorganization, lack of law and order, insufficient usage of internal reserves and means, and slow implementation of the achievements in science and new techniques..

There is substantial work to strengthen the saving regime and efficient usage of all types of resources. The party's Central Committee considers the rational usage of working and fuel resources as a comprehensive task. Being led by the party's instructions, the collectives of the city's industrial enterprises saved 11,000 tons of ferrous and nonferrous metals, 31,000 tons of standard fuel, 70 million kilowatt hours of electricity, and substantial quantities of raw material and substances during the third year of the 5-year plan period.

During the plenum, certain organizations were criticized for not taking efficient measures to strengthen work discipline and form stable labor collectives. The struggle against abandonment of work and stoppages is insufficient, and constant steps are not being taken to raise output quality, particularly in making them correspond to the modern demands. The party's rayon committees should pay attention to the fact that for several years in a row, certain enterprises of the city have not been securing the growth of output produced with governmental quality mark, and certain enterprises are not even securing or have reduced the production of high quality output.

The successful realization of the party's planned targets demand the improvement of the economy's administration, the solution of its development questions on schedule, and an increase in the responsibility of the city and rayon party committees, the party organizations of all the branches of national economy enterprises, and the economic leaders.

The gorkom plenum paid important attention to the strengthening of the influence of ideological education work and the increase of its efficiency and to questions of organization of purposeful work of individual teaching. The task of the party organizations is to raise the work of ideological and political education work to the standard of that big and complicated question which the party is solving during the modern stage of perfecting developed socialism.

By its adopted decision, the plenum assured the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee that the city's communists and all the workers -- by closely assembling around the Communist Party -- will increase socialist emulation in order to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule and will contribute with all their powers and energy to the implementation of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions.

GAPUROV ADDRESSES LAW ENFORCEMENT MEETING

GF021630 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Ashkhabad, 22 Mar (TURKMENINFORM) -- The activity of the party, soviet, and law enforcement organs and the republic's public organizations for further strengthening the struggle against the embezzlement of socialist property and against other features of law infringement was discussed at the meeting of the republic's party aktiv held here today.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report.

P. Annaorazov, first secretary of the Ashkhabad Party Obkom; B. Tagandurdyev, chairman of Krasnovod Oblast Soviet Executive Committee; V.F. Riabichenko, commander of the voluntary popular detachment of the Mary locomotive station; R.N. Berdyev, Turkmen SSR minister of internal affairs; K. Mollayev, chairman of Tashauz Oblast Soviet Executive Committee; R.A. Annayev, chairman of Chardzhou Oblast Soviet Executive Committee; Zh. K. Chariyeva, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee; A. Kemalov, secretary of the party committee of the Nebit-Dag administration for boring works and the others who addressed the meeting spoke about the work carried out by the party, soviet and law enforcement organs and the republic's public organizations for preventing embezzlement of the socialist property and the other features of law infringement, revealed the shortcomings and omissions, and specified concrete measures for further strengthening the law in the republic.

I.V. Chermenskiy, deputy procurator general of the USSR, addressed the party aktiv meeting. A relevant resolution was passed on the question discussed. N.S. Eremenko, an instructor at the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the meeting.

SUPREME COURT OFFICIAL ON JUDICIAL SYSTEM

LD020630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 1 Apr 84

[From the "Radio Mailbag" program presented by commentator Boris Kondratov]

[Excerpts] [Kondratov] In today's edition of "Radio Mailbag," we shall talk about the work of the USSR Supreme Court at the request of listeners Comrades Zhukov from Tula, Zarugin from the Crimea, Trigubova from Kishinev, and Maltsev from Rostov-na-Donu. This is particularly appropriate considering that our country's supreme judicial body celebrates its 60th anniversary this month. Here with me is Sergey Ivanovich Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court:

[Gusev] The most recent period in the life of the Supreme Court has been marked by a further intensification of its activities, which are now based on the 1977 USSR Constitution.

[Kondratov] Sergey Ivanovich, so far as I know, a law on the USSR Supreme Court was adopted fairly soon after the adoption of the last USSR Constitution.

[Gusev] Yes. The law envisaged, among other things, a number of fundamentally new provisions stemming from the USSR Constitution -- namely, control over the fulfillment of currently valid decisions of USSR Supreme Court plenums and their binding force for all ministries, departments, enterprises, institutions, and organizations which apply in their practical activities any law on which a USSR Supreme Court plenum has provided guidelines.

[Kondratov] Sergey Kvanovich, let us talk about the USSR Supreme Court as it is today. What are the main areas of its work?

[Tusev] The specific responsibilities of the USSR Supreme Court at present are outlined in decisions of our party's 26th congress and subsequent plenums of its Central Committee. Our country's entry into a period in which developed socialism is being perfected has been marked by a further expansion of the role of law and legality in the state's management of society. A concentrated expression of this idea is to be found in the speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the extraordinary February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. He said that the question of organization and order is a crucial and fundamental one for us. Opinions cannot vary on this.

All disorderliness and irresponsibility is not only materially costly for society. It also causes serious social and moral damage. This is well understood by us, Communists. It is also understood by millions of Soviet people. And it is quite natural that the measures adopted by the party in order to raise labor, production plan, and state discipline and to strengthen socialist legality should have received truly nationwide approval.

The USSR Supreme Court is concentrating its attention on the struggle against crime and other violations of the law. It directs courts in a relentless struggle against theft of state and public property, against bribery and all kinds of encroachment on the life and health of citizens, and against other most dangerous and prevalent crimes. At the same time, the USSR Supreme Court constantly warns courts that mistakes and the slightest deviation from the law when hearing specific legal cases are not to be tolerated. After all, behind every such case there is a human being, his honor, dignity, good name, and the well-being of his family. The particular attention of the courts is drawn to the need for a correct application of the law when cases are hard, for a sensible combination of rigorous penalties for dangerous and malicious criminals with noncustodial penalties and measures of public pressure for juveniles and first offenders who have committed crimes that pose no great danger to the public and who are capable of mending their ways without being isolated from society.

Great attention is also being given to raising the standard of justice in civil cases, in the protection of political, employment, housing, and other individual and property rights and the interests of citizens and organizations upheld by the law.

[Kondratov] Sergey Ivanovich, I believe that from time to time the more important cases, if I may put it that way, are given their first hearing by the country's Supreme Court.

[Gusev] You are right. We also act as court of first instance. While directing judicial practice by issuing guidelines and reviewing cases in its role as supervising court, the Supreme Court has also heard a number of especially important cases as a court of first instance. Lately, these have included the case of Rytov, the former USSR deputy fisheries minister, and the case of Smelyakov and Pavlov, formerly leading officials of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. These persons were sentenced to severe penalties for abuse of office and taking bribes. The Supreme Court has also acted as the court of first instance for civil cases arising out of citizens' housing and employment rights.

[Kondratov] Our country's supreme judicial organ must obviously have extensive international ties.

[Gusev] The Supreme Court has many international ties -- sealed by treaty agreements with a number of socialist countries. These ties are permanent. They mutually enrich the exercise of justice in the socialist states. Ties with the supreme courts of developing countries, with India, Ethiopia, Angola, Nicaragua, and many others are becoming stronger. An international conference of supreme and appeal courts, which ended recently in India, provided evidence of the constantly growing role of the USSR Supreme Court in international ties between lawyers. The conference discussed the problems of the role they play in society. Delegations from over 70 states on all the continents attended the conference. As a rule these delegations were headed by the chairmen of Supreme Courts.

As leader of the Soviet delegation, I was instructed to represent the Supreme Court at this conference and to address it on the subject of "the USSR Supreme Court's role in the life of Soviet society and the struggle for peace." Many speakers referred approvingly to our country's judicial system. They stressed that this system is a truly democratic one based on appointment by election, participation of the public in the exercise of justice, equality of citizens before the law, the use of the national language of the local area in legal proceedings, participation of people's assessors, and so on.

Our country's Supreme Court is celebrating its 60th anniversary in full awareness of the importance of the tasks it faces for the utmost strengthening of socialist legality.

NEW BOOK ON WORKING PEOPLE'S LETTERS REVIEWED

PM021512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 First Edition p 2

[S. Kolesnikov book review: "A Living Link With the Masses"]

[Text] The link with the masses, the civic activeness of millions of working people, their proprietorial approach to production and public affairs, the sympathetic, objective, and tactful consideration of people's aspirations and interests, and the ability to express correctly "that of which the people are aware" (V.I. Lenin) -- these comprise the inexhaustible source from which the Communist Party invariably draws its strength.

The establishment of such a link, however, must not be perceived as a one-off, isolated action. The people's trust is not generated spontaneously. The party has to "earn" it and fight for it, primarily by following a political course which corresponds with the working people's fundamental interests. The party also needs a living and constantly regenerated link with the masses, because the generations replace one another and there is a constant need to react quickly to changes and to the new phenomena emerging in society. Hence, the party's constantly growing concern for improving the forms and methods of its interaction with the masses and to consolidate its link with the people.

"To listen to the utterance coming from the workers' milieu, from the frontline of socialist building, and to hold council with the people of labor -- this must still remain a paramount duty and a deep-seated inner requirement for each communist-leader," it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Extraordinary Plenum.

The working people's letters and verbal appeals are considered by the party to be an important channel of communication with the people and one of the forms for their participation in the management of society's affairs. The experience of V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party in work with letters has been generalized in an anthology published by the Political Literature Publishing House. (Footnote) ("V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on Work With Working People's Letters [V.I. Lenin, KPSS o Rabote s Pismami Trudyashchikhsya], general editor B.P. Yakovlev, Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984, 318 pages).

"..After all, these are really human documents! I have not heard this kind of thing in a single report yet!" This is what V.I. Lenin said about working people's appeals (p 119). Yes, behind each letter stands a specific person with his destiny, his affairs, and his problems. In their totality, however, the letters express the public opinion of classes and groups and the people's social needs, interests, demands, and moods; they point out the "bottlenecks" and "tender spots" of reality. This is why the party gives so much attention to letters as the most confidential and irreplaceable source of information.

They help the party to get its bearings more correctly in the situation, define the level of the masses' awareness "without a trace of false idealization," evaluate more objectively the work of party, soviet, and economic organs and public organization, perceive more clearly the shortcomings and the ways to eliminate them, and elaborate the correct solutions.

Letters are also evidence of the political activity and awareness of working people and of their direct participation in improving the socialist economy; they are one of the means for the masses' direct involvement in social management and a form of direct democracy which is typical of our system.

The preliminary nationwide discussions of draft resolutions on major questions of state and public life have provided a vivid confirmation of the effectiveness of this channel for the working people's participation in the running of affairs. For example, many valuable additions and remarks, which impart greater precision to, and develop the CPSU Central Committee draft, have been submitted during the "nationwide pedagogical council" on the basic guidelines for reform of general educational and vocational schools.

The letters express the broad masses' unanimous support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, and their profound and truly proprietorial interest in the country's and the world's affairs, they rightly raise questions about the need to make fuller use of our economy's existing reserves and potential, to strengthen state, labor, and production discipline and order, and to develop the positive processes in the country's life.

To put it briefly, attention to working people's letters is an inalienable component of the elaboration of party policy and an important channel for consolidating and developing its contacts with the masses. Proceeding from this fact, the CPSU unwaveringly follows a policy of rigorous adherence to the Leninist principles on work with letters.

The materials included in the anthology reveal the Leninist political and organizational principles of the party's work with the people and with the opinions expressed by people in their verbal and written appeals.

Each Soviet person must feel that he is a partner in the common cause and be confident that his voice will be heard. For this purpose it is necessary, in Lenin's words, to organize matters so that "... each practical proposal is sent, in as clear a form as possible, immediately, and without any red tape, for discussion and resolution by leading party organs, whether local or central" (p 83). In "especially serious and urgent case" Lenin considered it useful to make use of "the living link" in other words "the PERSONAL appeal to individual party comrades occupying a quite influential position locally. This, " he noted, "leads to a reduction of the delays which are inevitable along the usual departmental channels and, generally speaking, the required effect is greater" (p 111). These principles are being applied and developed in the daily work of party committees.

The anthology includes CPSU Central Committee resolutions, adopted over the last few years, which provide a broad action program for improving work with letters and organizing the reception of working people. At his meeting with workers from the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, Comrade K.U. Chernenko again drew attention to the fact, that the work of party committees with such a source of social information as the letters and statements from working people is of paramount importance. Each party worker must be always loyal to the Leninist tradition, be extremely attentive to the working people's needs and requirements, and prevent even the slightest weakening of living contacts with them.

V.I. Lenin invariably linked the effect of working people's appeals to party and state organs with the people's growing awareness and political sophistication, with their ability to perceive the real, as opposed to imaginary, problems and to address them correctly -- in other words to the very organs whose duty it is to deal with the specific issue in question. "We cannot formally repeal the right to complain to the Central Committee because our party is the only ruling party," he said. "But we must cut short the various appeals on petty matters" (p 123).

At the same time, many of the appeals to higher party and state organs, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, are, unfortunately, an indicator of grave shortcomings in local work. After all, nearly always the questions raised by the working people can and must be resolved locally, by the leaders of enterprises and of rayon or city organizations. The bureaucratic attitude toward legitimate and justified statements and the nonfulfillment of earlier promises force the citizens to appeal to higher organizations or institutions or make long journeys in pursuit of satisfaction for their demands.

Of course, the positive solution of any question raised by the people also depends on objective conditions. It is, after all, no secret that at times the letters contain unjustified and clearly exorbitant demands, out of keeping with our views on social justice and contrary to the collectivist norms of socialist communal life. In such cases, the anthology notes, it is necessary to explain to the citizens the reasons why it is impossible to satisfy their request without allowing the slightest manifestation of haughtiness or scorn for the real needs and requirements of the workers and peasants (p 135). Any class or social group contains backward elements with their typical views and feelings. It would thus be a mistake to accept or present their opinion as "the voice of the people," and even more so to indulge them.

"We will not, of course, obey all instructions from the masses," Lenin wrote, "because the masses at times also succumb . . . to feelings that are not at all progressive." But this does not mean that Vladimir Ilich deemed it possible to ignore people's opinion, especially when it concerned the appraisal of leaders' professional and political qualities. "The working masses," he noted, "perceive with utmost clarity the difference between honest and dedicated communists and those who engender revulsion in a man who earns his bread through the sweat of his brow, the man who enjoys no privileges or 'ways to the top'" (p 106). In its work with cadres, the party is invariably guided by the Leninist principles, looking at promotion to any position of responsibility as a kind of credit of trust granted by the people. And this trust must be repaid by conscientious labor.

The party's attitude toward the criticism contained in working people's appeals is another important factor for consolidating its living links with the masses. Complaints and constructive critical remarks are thoroughly considered and the action taken on them is monitored and checked. Nevertheless, practice shows that there can be all sorts of criticism. In some letters "sentiments," in Lenin's words, prevail over "reasoning," and "personal annoyance" and "strong words" predominate. Some people get excited about any scandalous or evil manifestation, or repeat any gossip. This, at times, gives rise to occasions of anonymous letter writing, which is alien to our morality. The conscientious citizen of socialist society behaves otherwise. When he sees evil, Lenin wrote, he "launches a businesslike struggle: he openly and officially supports the candidacy of good worker Ivan, proposes that bad Petr be replaced, and institutes proceedings, bringing them energetically and firmly to conclusion, against rogue Sidor, against Titus' protectionist tricks, or against Mamon's downright criminal dealings . . ." (p 96).

In other words, the effective struggle against shortcomings is guaranteed by the working people's activity, when "the people's masses themselves help" and the organs of power rely firmly on the citizens' support and on their conscientious and specific actions. The party is doing much work to nurture in labor collectives and in society as a whole a healthy moral and psychological climate, an atmosphere conducive to the development of frank comradely criticism and self-criticism and precluding the emergence of anonymous calumnies and all kinds of slanderers and litigious persons. At the same time, party committees and organs of power are objectively forced to investigate unsigned letters which contain specific facts and accusations of, for example, violation of laws or state discipline, abuse of official position, and so on.

The system of work with letters existing in our party and in our society, based on the Leninist principles, encourages the development of creative activity by all Soviet people, making it possible to take into account the requests and suggestions of each individual. This is an important channel for strengthening and constantly regenerating the living link with the masses. The new book will, no doubt, help make this work even more active and effective.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRAISES MINSK TRACTOR WORKERS

PM291547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Text of CPSU Central Committee message to Minsk Tractor Plant workers:
"Congratulations on Labor Success" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] To the workers, engineers and technicians, and employees of the V.I. Lenin Minsk Tractor Plant Production Association.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you on your great labor success -- the production of your 2 millionth tractor. This is a substantial contribution to the solution of the statewide task of creating a firm material and technical base for agricultural production.

By their high degree of reliability, simplicity in operation, and economy, the Belarus tractors have won renown among our country's agricultural workers. They are exported to many states.

The CPSU Central Committee notes with satisfaction that your glorious collective, headed by your party organization, has coped successfully with the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the first 3 years. You consistently and fruitfully seek ways of intensifying production -- raising labor productivity, reducing the prime cost of output, and achieving its planned labor-intensiveness. It is important that you are ensuring the increase in production without an increase in material resources and with a considerable reduction in the numerical strength of the workers.

You have a large amount of work ahead of you, comrades. Putting into production the new powerful Belarus tractors and the steady increase in the production of highly productive machinery for the countryside should be a topic of special concern. It is essential to continue to improve the quality of the output produced to ameliorate production technology, and to display at every work place a constructive approach toward matters and high degree of organization and disciplining.

We express the certainty that the Belorussian tractor builders, in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle to implement the party's agrarian policy and to fulfill the USSR Food Program.

We wish you, dear comrades, good health and new successes in labor for the benefit of our great motherland.

The CPSU Central Committee.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS SLOW PAPER DISTRIBUTION

LD302214 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast: Correspondent Sergey Fateyev video report]

[Text] [Video shows Segezha Combine on map] One of the questions connected with preparations for spring has brought Sergey Fateyev, our correspondent in Karelia, to the Segezha Pulp and Paper Combine:

[Begin Fateyev video report] This enterprise is our country's main supplier of paper bags. [video shows roll of paper, bag making equipment in operation] They are used for transporting mail, cement, seeds, mineral fertilizers, and various bulk materials. They constitute convenient, light, and economical packaging. The Segezha combine is constantly stepping up its production. **This** year, for the first time, it is planned that 1 billion bags per annum will be produced here.

Here in my hand I am holding telegrams from workers at enterprises producing mineral fertilizers: [video shows Fateyev, standing on combine shop floor, leafing through large number of telegrams] The Segezha Paper Combine is disrupting deliveries of bags. Since the beginning of the year there have been underdeliveries of over 1.5 million bags. This is cabled by the Leningraders: So as to keep the production of mineral fertilizers from grinding to a halt we request that urgent measures be taken. There are similar telegrams from the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Siberia. The alarm is being sounded by cottongrowers in Central Asia: Sowing is about to start and there is nothing to deliver the seeds to the farms -- there is a shortage of bags.

[Video shows Fateyev on combine shop floor interviewing Hero of Socialist Labor A.M. Kalitin, worker, and V.F. Zimneva, member of the party committee; both identified by screen caption] [Fateyev] Is it true that there really are not enough bags?

[Kalitin] You must be joking: here is one of our warehouses. The combine's storage premises are designed for storing 14 million paper bags. On the whole we do not have to store output in the stores. At present 25 million paper bags have accumulated at the storage premises here, plus 4,000 tons of paper, which is needed immediately for the construction of gas and oil pipelines.

[Zimneva] Things have become so bad that we are stopping production because of the lack of [railroad] wagons.

[Fateyev] This is the main reason?

[Zimneva] Yes, we are given very few wagons to load: 1/3 and even 1/2 of the set plan. Over the past 2 and 1/2 months we have been undersupplied by over 500 wagons. After all, this means 10 trains.

[Kalitin] You know, it is a bitter insult to our collective to hear reproaches from consumers about the nondelivery of the output that has piled up at our stores in the combine. [end Fateyev video report]

As our correspondent reported today, the situation at the combine has, unfortunately, been left unaltered. There are not 14, but 27 million bags and 4,500 tons of paper piled up in the warehouses now. Things are the same at the Kondopoga Paper Combine.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

DOLGIKH, ARKHIPOV MARK GEOLOGISTS' DAY

LD302155 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Mar 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting devoted to Geologists' Day took place in Moscow today. Presiding were Comrade Dolgikh candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of a number of ministries and departments, scientists, and winners of socialist competition. [Video shows Dolgikh, Arkhipov, Shcherbina and others in Presidium]

Comrade Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology, delivered a report and stressed the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress had mapped out the accelerated development of geological study of the country's territory and increased reserves of mineral and raw material sources. [video shows Kozlovskiy reading report]

Geologists are also making a weighty contribution to implementing the country's Food Program.

PRAVDA LISTS LATEST KOMMUNIST CONTENTS

PM021012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] Issue No 5 of KOMMUNIST, theoretical and political journey of the CPSU Central Committee, has been published. It opens with the editorial "Not Just an Obligation but Also a Patriotic Duty."

The "Founder of Scientific Communist" section is represented by A. Kosichev's article "Marx's Struggle Against Opportunism, for the Purity of Revolutionary Theory."

The articles "Responsibility in the System of Socialist Production Relations" by B. Godunov and M. Skarzhinskiy, and "On the Question of Developing the Theory and Practice of Planned Price Determination" by A. Matlin are published under the rubric "Problems of the Improvement of Developed Socialism."

The section "Parameters of the 11th 5-Year Plan" contains P. Bunich's article "The Economic Mechanism for the Elaboration and Fulfillment of Intensive Plans by Collectives" and selected interviews under the title "The Growing Role of Workers in the Development of Production and Management: Leningrad's Team Leaders Speak."

The journal also publishes the articles "The Feat Continues" by V. Baryev; "Scientific Historicism and the Community of Muses" by V. Pashuto, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; "Soviet Trade Unions in the Struggle for Peace" by AUCCTU chairman S. Shalayev; and "The Communists and the New Public Protest Movements" by Yu. Krasin and B. Leybzon.

AID TO NAMANGAN TREMOR VICTIMS DETAILED

GF291520 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Station commentary: "The Whole Country Rushed to Help"]

[Text] Dear listeners: A number of strong earthquakes shook the Uzbek SSR this winter. The epicenter of one of the strong earthquakes, which occurred in the second half of February, was in Uveys town in Namangan Oblast.

Tremors of 7-8 points on the scale used in the Soviet Union were recorded in that region. Houses were seriously damaged as a result of the tremors in Uygursay. Over half of the residents of the town were left homeless. Nevertheless, they were not left to cope with problems alone. The multinational Soviet Union, which boasts millions of people, rushed to the aid of the people of Uygursay, which is not among the large towns in Uzbekistan.

Recently our correspondent visited Uygursay and talked with various people. Here is what Madaminzhan Abidshayev, chairman of Namangan Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, said:

[Begin recording] Upon learning about the very strong earthquake, the leaders of the Uzbek Communist Party oblast committee and the oblast soviet executive committee visited the tremor-stricken Papskiy Rayon and later (Zadarinskiy) and (Kurt) rayons the next day. An oblast committee was established that day for dealing with the results of the tremors. Material aid was quickly extended to the people who suffered from the earthquake. First of all, we quickly supplied them with [word indistinct] and tents free of charge. As for oblast credit organizations and union and welfare officials, they supplied warm and various other types of food to the people. Whenever a natural disaster occurs in Uzbekistan, our government moves to help. An example of this is the donation of about R10,000 as aid to families who suffered from the earthquake which hit the oblast. To date, about R5,000,000 have been extended to over 6,000 families who suffered from tremors in Papskiy Rayon and Uygursay town, which was the epicenter of the earthquake. Aid is still being given.

Apart from this, upon a request by the residents of Papskiy Rayon, about R2,000,000 were given as relief aid by the board of the oblast state (?relief) organization. In time this aid was raised to R3,000,000 as more requests were made. Relief aid was also extended to sovkhoses and kolkhoses. Construction organizations have been using these funds to build modern houses for the families who suffered from the natural disaster. The construction organizations are organizing their work for building houses, schools, parks, hospitals, and other facilities. Our state has allocated about R60,000,000 to our oblast for the purpose of constructing new buildings [end recording]

Here is what Tashpolat Alimov, one of the residents of Uygursay town who suffered from the earthquake, said:

[Begin recording] Our house was damaged as a result of the recent earthquake. We were not left in the open as a result of the aid extended by our government. The state gave my family [word indistinct] tent, [words indistinct], and 3 tons of coal because of the cold. I received (?R900) from the state relief organization for the damage caused to our house. Meanwhile, we received R394 from the rayon executive committee. Like the rest of the Papskiy Rayon residents, we are being supplied with foodstuffs. On behalf of my family, I convey my gratitude to the Soviet government and the Communist Party for their support. [end recording]

TASHKENT REPORTS PROGRESS IN TREMOR AFTERMATH

GF021652 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Here is what our correspondents have reported from areas in Uzbekistan which recently suffered from strong earthquakes:

Construction workers in Uygursay town in Namangan Oblast, which was hit by an earthquake of 8 force, have begun building a (?48-house) residential complex. Makhmudzhan Abdullayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Papskiy Rayon Committee, has said that in addition to Uygursay, a total of eight other towns in the vicinity were damaged by the earthquake. Thus, it is necessary to build dwelling quarters for a total of 9,000 families in these towns and repair many houses. According to a decision made by the Soviet Government, R124 million has been allocated for this purpose.

The people in Bukhara Oblast's Gazli town -- which was hit by a strong earthquake in March, measuring 9 on the 12-point scale used in the Soviet Union -- are currently living in tents and (?caravans). However, none of the residents of the town thinks of moving to other places. (Sania Akhmadova), member of the Gazli Town Komsomol Committee, has said that the people of Gazli have great confidence in the bright future of their town. This is due to the fact that the whole of the Soviet homeland is extending aid to them for removing the results of the tremors. For example, working together with the local construction workers are their fellow countrymen from Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, [word indistinct] from the capitals of neighboring republics such as the Turkmen SSR, the Tajik SSR, and the Kirghiz SSR, and many representatives from numerous cities within the RSFSR.

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT IN NOVOCHERKASSK EXAMINED

LD030948 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1510 GMT on 2 April devotes its 30-minute feature "Deeds and People" to a report called "At the Start of the Experiment" concerning "an economic experiment started on 5 January in five branches of industry to extend the rights of enterprises." Screen captions identify the program presenter as Aleksandr Radov, candidate of philosophical sciences, and the location as the Novocherkassk Electric Locomotive Works.

Two locomotive drivers are interviewed who appear to be unaware of any such experiment being underway. The head of the experimental workshop is then interviewed and confronted with this dilemma, but all he says is that he cannot agree with these two and that the experiment is going ahead. Radov then faces camera and quotes Chernenko on the importance of the experiment, stressing the need to change one's attitude to one's work -- one can become more independent only by becoming more responsible.

Two factory officials who deal with wages and cadres explain the new system of bonuses for workers that favors qualified workers. An economist, Professor Gabrieli, identified by caption, explains the need for such an experiment as a means of finding practical ways to raise labor productivity and introduce recommendations of science.

A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is then introduced.

Facing the camera, Antonov says: "The experiment in the field of a system of management or planning the national economy -- in various spheres of the Soviet economy -- has been going on during all the years of the development of Soviet Government, of our state. This is natural, because it is above all forms that change, scales of our economy, forms of management -- and they always change in the direction of increased demands on those who manage this economy, demands for the highest results. This current experiment, latest experiment, large-scale experiment, is designed to test to a greater degree than is currently the case the economic mechanism with which we shall embark upon the 12th 5-Year Plan.

"A start in the form of a study of basic guidelines has already been made. We must find out what we have at our disposal in order to raise the efficiency of our economy to the degree that is dictated by present-day conditions. Sometimes I hear people say that five ministries are involved in the experiment. That is not quite right. Five ministries have been appointed by the party Central Committee and government in order to concentrate the attention of all workers of the Soviet economy on these comparatively narrow, although very important, sectors of the Soviet economy. But in practice, it is the whole country that is taking part in this experiment. This is natural, since any branch, economic branch or branch of industry is connected with the work done by other branches -- transportation, communications, trade, supply organs, other branches of industry. All this become apparent during the process of preparation for this experiment, when not only the ministers of these five ministries, but virtually all the heads of economic and state establishments in our country -- Gosplan, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the Finance Ministry, the Central Statistical Directorate, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and many other ministries, whose work determines the normal functioning from the very first days of 1984 of the work of all these five ministries -- were made accountable for the quality of preparation."

An economist at the works is then asked about changes in indices and replies that a reduction in indices leaves more room for maneuvering at the enterprise. Radov comes back into view and speaks about the need to believe in one's own abilities, in the capabilities of the collective, quoting fine examples of initiative which gave rise to working methods such as the Shchekino method. One must learn to pull together, not leave all the responsibility to those in charge, Radov says.

The scene changes to the Taganrog Electrothermal Equipment Works, where workers are interviewed on their understanding of the experiment. Economist Gabrieli again appears. He is interviewed on whether change must come from above, from managerial directive, or whether one can effect it from below, from the worker level, by giving workers a greater feeling of being in control of their own lot.

Gabrieli says: "It is true that some things come from above and some from below. But people are materialists and they act in specific conditions. If you want to change people's behavior you must change the conditions in which they find themselves. So the experiment is nothing other than a search for those conditions in which the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses will flower."

The director of the Taganrog Electrothermal Equipment Works is then interviewed on what difficulties he has encountered in trying to make workers aware of this new way of approaching their work. More workers are interviewed, expressing great skepticism. First secretary of the Taganrog Gorkom, I.K. Makeyev, identified by caption, stresses the need for careful planning in all sectors so that no hiatuses occur in supply and demand. The director calls for greater sanctions against those who fail to fulfill supply pledges. More workers are interviewed, expressing anger at lack of financial incentive to work harder. The director then explains that management needs more autonomy in distributing financial rewards for good work.

Radov faces camera and talks on how to inspire confidence in the experiment, quoting Lenin on ways to inspire the desire to be a front-ranking worker.

The camera goes back to gorkom secretary Makeyev, who stresses the importance of adopting an integrated approach to the experiment; it is not just the concern of an isolated enterprise, it involves the whole city and requires careful integrated planning. The director is equally emphatic on this score.

The program concludes with Antonov speaking to the camera: "Heads of enterprises of all ranks, workers, engineers and technical staff, and the works' party organization must feel that they have in their hands the means to animate fresh forces, awaken initiative in many people and create the need to search for, and introduce into the production process, those means that we only dreamt of having in our hands, which were not being fully employed. As a result of the conditions that are being set up by the experiment, as a result of the ideas of the experiment, there should be a sharp increase in the collective's output. Output primarily for this works -- or the electrothermal equipment works -- consists of sharply raising the level of the goods they manufacture in accordance with the national economic plan, so that the same quantity can yield more from those processes supplied by equipment from the electrothermal works. The volume of production should go up as a result of the works saving on more materials, more working time, more electricity, more fuel. In other words, an increase in output should be achieved using the same resources. All this would create an enormous saving for the national economy, first and foremost. Second, the collective and every participant in this experiment would undoubtedly gain great advantages. They would be in an advantageous position over those not yet been involved in this experiment.

"We have now started preparations to introduce all the positive factors that will have been established through the process of experimenting in these five ministries at other enterprises too, so that we can approach the start of the 12th 5-Year Plan with ready solutions, with tested standards, with worked-out psychology, a psychological preparation of the entire collective both in the organizational aspect and in the understanding of the whole matter, so that the first years of the 5-year plan, the 12th 5-Year Plan, are not wasted."

The program ends with a list of credits against background of view from a speeding train.

1983 FOREIGN TRADE DATA, STRUCTURE REVIEWED

PM301550 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 13, March 1984, signed to press 19 March carries on pages 20-21 a 5,000 word "Review" entitled "USSR Foreign Trade in 1983" by RSFSR Honored Economist V. Klochek, member of the collegium and chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade Main Planning and Economic Administration. Klochek notes that Soviet trade with the socialist countries increased by 6.6 percent in 1983 compared with 1982 and that trade within CEMA formed the bulk of Soviet foreign trade activity. Klochek stresses that, "Despite U.S. pressure," most Western countries took a "realistic stance" with regard to trade cooperation with the USSR, and that trade with Western Europe increased in 1983 by 6.4 percent, with the FRG as the Soviet Union's leading trading partner there. Soviet trade with the developing countries increased by 4.8 percent and Klochek lists certain projects in those countries in which the USSR assisted. The article concludes by analyzing the "structure" of Soviet imports and exports and notes that machinery, equipment, and transport facilities remained the leading category of Soviet import while fuel and electricity provided over 53 percent of Soviet exports.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION -- Yervant Reservoir, the construction of which began at the foot of the Ara Mountain, will irrigate thousands of hectares of lands of Nayiri, Ashtarak, Exhmiadzin, and Talin Rayons. Its capacity is 230 million cubic meters of water. The water will enable the expansion of vineyards and plantations and the conservation of 83 million cubic meters of Lake Sevan waters annually, which is being used for irrigation. Yervant Reservoir is one of the 16 artificial lakes scheduled to be constructed in the republic this year. [Summary] [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 29 Mar 84 GF]

'SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS' IN AGRICULTURE NOTED

LD020220 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by political observer Viktor Beketov]

[Excerpts] It has already been reported that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed at its regular session progress in implementing decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers aimed at the increase of production, increase of technological standard, and quality of machinery made for agriculture. Viktor Beketov, political observer, comments:

Machine-building has a special role in the transition of agriculture onto the industrial track. To provide kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex with highly productive machinery -- this is the task set in a number of party and government decisions. The great capital investment allocated to the building of new machinery and the united efforts of building and machine-building ministries are bringing definite results. Thus, last year the plans of deliveries of tractors and vehicles to agriculture were fulfilled. The accelerated growth of new technology is being assured. Important projects of both production and social types have been commissioned in rural areas. The utilization of machines and tractors has been improved.

However, on the whole, the situation cannot be deemed satisfactory. There exist serious shortcomings in the conduct of the technical policy, in maintenance, repairs, and the storage of equipment. The increase in production of so-called machinery "attachments" is slow. The result is that the ever-increasing horsepower, which today represents several dozens of horsepower per capita of those working in agriculture, is not being efficiently utilized. The labor productivity of farm-machine operators is low. The situation is especially bad concerning the equipment for industrial technologies, application of mineral fertilizers, and the storage of feed. The old problem, often discussed in the press and on television, of the production of a range of machines for powerful tractors has not been solved yet. And the task of increasing the technical standard, quality and especially reliability of agricultural machinery still remains highly topical.

The discussion of these questions at the regular session of the Politburo, following the all-union economic conference on the problems of the agro-industrial complex, convincingly confirms the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko that our party views care for the development of agriculture not only as an economic task, but also a paramount sociopolitical task.

INITIAL RESULTS OF FOOD PROGRAM ASSESSED

PM300843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Food Program -- A Nationwide Cause"]

[Text] A highly developed, efficiently operating agro-industrial complex is a necessary condition of the growth of Soviet people's well-being and of the strengthening of the entire national economy. Our party attaches special significance to the fullest utilization of the potential created in the countryside and the growth in the return on resources. The country's Food Program was elaborated in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

The first results of its implementation were discussed at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-industrial Complex held in Moscow. The conference was opened by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. "Today," he noted in his speech, "we face the task of scaling new heights in the production of grain and industrial crops and supplying the people with food products, above all meat, milk, fruit, and vegetables."

The main way of achieving what is planned is to speed up the transfer of agriculture onto a footing of intensive development. This requires new approaches, a decisive improvement in the activity of agro-industrial associations, and the improvement of the standard of all economic work. It is about 2 years since the Central Committee's May Plenum, but the results of fulfilling its decisions are already perceptible. The gross output of agriculture in 1983 increased 5 percent compared with the previous year, reaching nearly R134 billion. All the republics coped with plans for procurements of the main types of livestock products. The economic indicators of kolkhozes and sovkhoses are changing for the better. Not counting the increase in purchasing prices and supplements, profits increased by R7.4 billion last year, totalling R23.3 billion in all. The rate of social transformations accelerated.

At the same time the overall state of affairs cannot yet be regarded as satisfactory. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan there was a considerable shortfall in grain, livestock, poultry, and milk sold to the state. For instance, despite increasing resources, Altay Kray farms have reduced their production of grain and other types of produce. The 3-year results were below plan on many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and certain other republics. Party, soviet, and agricultural organs are called upon to draw the most serious conclusions from this and make up lost ground as quickly as possible. First and foremost, it was noted at the conference, it is necessary to implement a system of measures to ensure an increase in grain harvests and the fulfillment of grain sales targets. The production of strong and durum varieties of wheat must be increased. Livestock unit workers must consolidate and develop the positive developments in livestock raising.

Large-scale investments are allocated for the development of agricultural machine building sectors. Here too some success has been achieved. But the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production have not assimilated the production of a number of models of new machinery, and the output of the range of implements for use with high-powered tractors is increasing only slowly. The commissioning of capacities is often delayed.

It is particularly important to make better use of the main means of production -- the land. Unfortunately, in many kolkhozes and sovkhoses scientifically substantiated arable farming systems are being introduced only poorly, agricultural techniques are violated, and crop rotations have not been adopted. For instance, reclaimed land now occupies 33 million hectares and the country receives one-third of its arable produce from such land. Nonetheless even these lands are not yet used efficiently enough. Here the narrow departmental position of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, whose organizations will fully set about costly projects but avoid carrying out amelioration operations and servicing the systems, has its effect.

The party is working persistently to improve management and the economic machinery in sectors of the agro-industrial complex, but in some places economic methods are still being adopted only poorly. Such questions as the correct relationship between the growth of labor productivity and wages, return on investments, the use of capital, and output quality are frequently lost sight of. At times autonomous financing is applied only formally and its basic principles are violated. Better use should be made of state assistance, particularly price supplements for laggard farms, and the collective contract should be introduced more widely.

Agro-industrial associations have been operating in the country for more than a year. Many of them have focused their attention on basic economic problems and are establishing smooth ties between sectors. But by no means everywhere have they clearly defined the nature of the restructuring and their rights and potential. Ensuring the smooth running of the economic machinery and management in the agro-industrial complex is also the concern of all-union organs: Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, Gosbank, the State Committee for Prices, and the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

Scientists are called upon to make a weighty contribution to the Food Program's implementation, especially in such important directions as improving planning, intensification, the siting, specialization, and concentration of production, and the social development of the countryside. In recent years a number of institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences have achieved a substantial breakthrough in the approach to problems in the agrarian sector. But life does not stand still. Subunits and institutes of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences must also step up their work. Their assistance to the production sector is still only weak.

The Food Program's implementation makes increasingly high demands on party organizations, first and foremost on primary organizations, which are the political nucleus of rural labor collectives. It is important to fulfill in practice the CPSU Central Committee instruction on the more clear-cut delimitation of the functions of party and soviet organs. It is not normal for certain party raykoms to take the place of agro-industrial associations and resolve current economic questions over their heads. The main obligation of party raykoms must be to educate cadres and enhance their sense of responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

Today the main concern of arable workers and all working people in the agro-industrial complex is to greet the sowing campaign fully armed and to conduct it at the optimum times. The destiny of plans and pledges depends on this. Drawing on leading experience and the constant assistance of the party and state, workers in the agro-industrial complex are called upon to achieve new successes in implementing the Food Program.

SUBJECTIVES OF SPRING SOWING WORK OUTLINED

MM301451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 3

O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Most Intensive Work Is Yet To Come"]

[Text] The address by the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-industrial Complex to the Party Central Committee and to K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, notes that the fate of the plans outlined now depends on the well-organized conduct of the spring sowing work. With regard to the year's final result, the aim is to reduce to the minimum the shortage of a number of types of output which was permitted to occur in many areas in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan.

What is actually happening in and around the fields? Graingrowers in Krasnodar Kray have completed the sowing of early grain crops. They now have a short "breathing space" before sowing corn, sugar beets, and sunflowers. The areas to be sown with those crops are very considerable and the yield determines to a great extent the economic condition of local farms and the level of their profitability. Thus everything must be checked and double-checked, equipment must be adjusted, and variations must be provided for in the event of unfavorable weather. For the moment machine operators are tending the areas sown with green peas. After all, this is also an essential food crop. The fields have been sown with strains that ripen at different times. This should ensure a smooth supply of raw materials to the processing enterprises and will make it possible to reduce losses.

Arable farmers on the Don are combating the after-effects of fierce dust storms. According to reports from the area graingrowers are fully resolved to overcome the difficulties. This is praiseworthy. I think it should also be pointed out, however, that the oblast's arable farmers have fallen behind markedly in recent years. This is the result, specifically, of the conservative nature of farms' arable farming systems and the frequent replacement of farm leaders, as the All-Union Economic Conference noted, incidentally.

The sowing of spring grain crops has begun in parts of the southern Ukraine, namely in Kherson, the Crimean, Nikolayev, and Zaporozhye Oblasts. The tending of winter crops is under way everywhere. The production of arable and livestock output is currently below the 5-year plan level even though the republic possesses powerful resources and experienced cadres. Many oblasts are not achieving the full return from reclaimed lands. The republic has a lot of reclaimed land. The Crimea has been engaged in irrigation work for many years now, and yet only one-third of the area of land is yielding the planned crop. Many farms in Nikolayev, Kherson, and Odessa Oblasts are using irrigated lands with a low level of efficiency. This is the fault of kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and rayon agro-industrial association experts. However, the republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is not showing the necessary executive discipline, either. This is not the first time that this has been mentioned and various decisions taken, yet the situation is changing extremely slowly.

Uzbekistan's cotton growers have completed the preparation of seeds for sowing.

Under present conditions, as USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists note, all the spring wheat crop will be sown on fall-plowed land. We have a chance to sow 60,000 hectares of grain crops treated with fertilizer. This is more than in previous years. The widespread and intelligent use of moisture-retention techniques is very important. I shall not go into the details but just want to say that the timing of the work is of special significance. According to the experts' estimates there is the potential almost everywhere to seal in the moisture inside 1 and 1/2 to 2 days and to conduct the sowing work within 4 to 4 and 1/2 days whereas in fact this work is taking twice to three times as long. This is what rayon agro-industrial associations and farms specialists should be drawing attention to above all.

In conclusion, I would like to say a few words about seeds. The country as a whole has enough grain and pulse crop seeds. Farms' supply of alfalfa and other grass crop seeds is better than before. But it is alarming that Mari, Kurgan, Smolensk, Ryazan, and Gorkiy Oblasts do not have enough grade I and II seeds.

Spring is in no hurry to arrive at the moment. But it is not long before field work reaches its peak. The rapid expansion of the sowing front is drawing near.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS URGED IN AGRARIAN SECTOR

PM301021 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Pursuing a Course of Intensification"]

[Text] Spring is forcefully asserting itself. The winter period is ending on the farms. Agricultural workers and their agro-industrial complex partners currently have a great number of concerns. Their main concern is to carry out field work in an organized way and to a high standard and thereby achieve successful fulfillment of the targets for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

While resolving the complex tasks of developing arable farming and stockraising the agro-industrial complex workers can see that the Communist Party and the Soviet Government never lose sight of the problem of developing agriculture and its related sectors. Enormous capital investments and material resources have been directed toward this. The All-Union Economic Conference held recently in Moscow was a new manifestation of this concern to improve the efficiency of the country's agrarian sector. Its participants discussed with great interest the topical tasks of further developing the agro-industrial complex and improving its efficiency.

The speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was greeted by the conference participants with enthusiastic approval.

In conformity with the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions and subsequent party and government resolutions, favorable economic conditions have been created for the implementation of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the country's Food Program. Gross agricultural output rose last year. More grain, potatoes, sugar beets, and vegetables were harvested, but the cotton and flax crops were poor. Marked improvement took place in that important sector -- stockraising. The plans for procurement of meat, milk, eggs, and wool were overfulfilled. The economic condition of kolkhozes and sovkhoses is sounder now and their profitability has increased. The rate of social transformations in the countryside has accelerated. Labor organization and incentives have improved.

Right now the country has quite a considerable number of farms which each year increase their output, are standard-bearers in the competition for high efficiency, and reduce their expenditure on labor and resources. Such are Belgorod Oblast's Frunze Kolkhoz Krasnodar Kray's Nazarovskiy Sovkhoz, Fergana Oblast's Bolshevik Kolkhoz, Turgay Oblast's Ishimskiy Sovkhoz, Nikolayev Oblast's Put k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz, the Kirghiz SSR's Alga Kolkhoz, and many others. The task is to ensure wide dissemination of the pacesetters' experience.

Soviet people can see with their own eyes that the Food Program elaborated by the party is being implemented stage by stage. But this is just the beginning. Much major, large-scale work lies ahead. "We are faced with the task," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech at the conference, "of attaining higher targets in the production of grain and industrial crops and in providing the people with foodstuffs, above all meat, milk, fruit and vegetables."

However, despite encouraging improvements in the agrarian sector, the overall situation is not yet entirely satisfactory. During the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, for example, the state experienced a not inconsiderable shortfall in grain, meat, milk, and other products. In a number of krays, oblasts, and republics output is growing only slowly.

The results of the first 3 years on many kolkhozes and sovkhoses have turned out to be below target. It is clear that the most serious conclusions must be drawn from this: everything possible must be done in the remaining 2 years to make up the leeway and eliminate the backlog.

The main way of resolving these pressing problems is through the intensification of agriculture and all sectors of agro-industrial complex. And that means above all comprehensively increasing the production of output from each unit of existing, and new, physical and financial resources. The agro-industrial complex has accumulated enormous production potential. Its paramount task today lies in improving the use of all capacities and resources, strengthening weak links, making optimum use of funds, and improving their composition.

It is important to carry out smoothly the package of measures designed to ensure growth in grain production. It must become a matter of honor for each farm, rayon, oblast, and republic to unconditionally fulfill its set targets for grain sales to the state, not only in terms of total volume, but for each crop. Before this year is out we must decisively improve the state of affairs with production of high-quality edible wheat of the strong and durum varieties.

Life demands that we pay particular attention to intensifying stockraising. This sector's productivity is still not high. The main reason for this is poor attention to strengthening the feed base. Many farms invest enormous reserves in constructing major complexes without obtaining the requisite return. But, after all, pacesetters' experience shows that meat, milk, and egg production can be rapidly increased and livestock unit efficiency improved only by raising the productivity of livestock and poultry. Therefore it is essential that we should immediately adopt effective measures to strengthen the feed base by directing our efforts toward successfully completing the wintering period. We must increase the production of succulent and coarse feed this year. This approach to the matter will also enable the production of meat, milk, eggs, and wool to be increased still further.

The improvement of management, the economic mechanism, and all economic work is a very important condition for this. In the course of a frank exchange of opinions the conference participants cited a good number of instances which show that there are considerable shortcomings and omissions in these important areas. By no means do all our leaders, specialists, stockraisers, and arable farmers yet know how to make outlay commensurate with end results and are hesitant about adopting economic methods of management. Questions such as the correct correlation between growth in labor productivity and wages, the recovery of investment, and the use of funds are often lost sight of. This cannot be tolerated any longer. It is the task of party committees and soviet and economic organs to seek persistently and daily to improve the standard of our cadres' economic thinking.

Conditions in the countryside now are such that each kolkhoz and sovkhos can increase output, earn money, improve profitability, and reduce outlay. It is necessary only to assimilate financial autonomy more boldly, switch to progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration and to the collective contract, and make use of other economic levers.

The resolution of the tasks of intensifying and improving the efficiency of all sectors is mainly determined by the work of the agro-industrial associations, which have already been operating for more than a year. Many rayon agro-industrial production associations have been focusing their attention on the main problems of the economy and are engaged in establishing intersectoral ties and resolving social questions.

But not everything is yet right with their activity. Life demands that the new organs build up their momentum more rapidly, make full use of the rights they have been granted, and assimilate a businesslike work style. The leaders of union and republic ministries and departments and local party and soviet organizations are required to adopt decisive measures to improve economic relations between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their partners.

In the new economic conditions, where the significance of intensive factors has increased, the role and responsibility of science research establishments belonging to the USSR Academy of Sciences and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences have been increasing immensely. Life is making ever greater demands on science. It is the duty of scientists to direct their creative potential toward accelerating agricultural development.

Our economy is at a crucial stage. The country has entered the final period of the 11th 5-Year Plan with its highly complex and crucial tasks. Their successful resolution greatly depends on the harmonious, highly efficient work of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and their partners. The attention of party, soviet, and economic organs must be directed toward resolving the vital problems of the economy, comprehensively developing people's creativity and initiative, and strengthening order, discipline, and organization.

The competition among workers of the agro-industrial complex is becoming more widespread daily. They are directing their efforts toward considerably increasing the return on the potential created on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and producing more high-quality output from arable farms and livestock units at the lowest possible cost.

RESULTS OF UNION KOLKHOZ COUNCIL MEETING

PM301611 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Mar 84 p 3

[Ye Petrakov report: "At the Union Kolkhoz Council"]

[Text] The routine session of the Union Kolkhoz Council held in Moscow 28 March examined topical questions of the fulfillment of the country's Food Program. The session participants emphasized the importance of the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-industrial Complex, and in the report delivered to the conference by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Analyzing the work done by kolkhoz councils in Georgia to strengthen the economy of unprofitable farms and farms making only low profits, those present noted that the republic's kolkhoz members had overfulfilled the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan for the sale to the state of grain, tea, citrus fruits, potatoes, vegetables, and some types of livestock output. At the same time the profitability of kolkhoz production increased and the number of loss-making farms fell. However, the session pointed out, serious shortcomings still exist in the activity of the republic's kolkhoz councils. Nearly 30 percent of the farms making low profits and unprofitable farms did not fulfill the 1983 plan in terms of financial results. Many kolkhozes are not showing the necessary concern to safeguard public assets, the intra-farm system of financial settlement [vnutrikhozyaystvennyy raschet] is being introduced too slowly, and the volume of unfinished construction work is too high. The Union Council recommended specific measures to eliminate the shortcomings that had been noted and to improve the efficiency of kolkhoz production in the republic.

The session discussed the practical work of Uzbekistan's kolkhoz councils in introducing the collective contract and other progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration. At the same time it was stressed that financially autonomous teams working under the collective contract are tangibly influencing the raising of kolkhoz production activity. Despite the extremely unfavorable conditions the cotton yield rose from an average of 34.9 quintals per hectare in the 10th 5-Year Plan to 36.7 quintals last year and the grain yield rose from 30.6 quintals to 42.9 quintals per hectare. Net income per hectare of cotton increased by over 62 percent in this period.

The speeches by Union Council members also pointed out substantial shortcomings and omissions which are still occurring on the republic's kolkhozes. The preparation of various questions connected with the introduction of the collective contract and their discussion at kolkhoz councils often lack a detailed economic analysis of the activity of financially autonomous subdivisions. The new forms of labor organization and remuneration in stockraising are being introduced too slowly. The experience of progressive kolkhozes which, for many years, have been ensuring high production indicators, is being poorly propagandized.

The Union Council recommended concrete measures aimed at the widespread dissemination of the collective contract and of the intrafarm financial settlements system on the republic's kolkhozes.

Participating in the work of the Union Kolkhoz Council were executives of the CPSU Central Committee and of ministries and departments.

ALEKSANDROV ADDRESS TO SCIENCE ACADEMY MEETING

OW301213 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Address by Academician Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at the opening of the annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences, on 14 March at the academy's Moscow conference hall -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, all of us heard with great attention the address by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of our party, in which the continuity of the party's policy, the main tasks facing our country now and in the immediate future, and our country's desire to preserve peace on our planet were stressed. This work is in the interests of all countries and peoples of the world and, of course, is of major importance.

Comrades, we are not experiencing an acute world situation for the first time. At the end of the Patriotic War, an attempt was made to organize a war against the Soviet Union utilizing the temporary superiority the United States enjoyed at that time owing to its development of nuclear weapons.

You know that at that time, plans were being drawn up for an attack on our motherland, and so our Central Committee opportunely set the task of developing corresponding military means to protect our country from attack. Only due to this did we manage to overcome the advantageous military potential of the West, and avoid war.

Then, the establishment of military bases was begun in Europe and the Near East from which an attack on our country, a nuclear attack, was prepared. At that time there were about 50 such bases, whereas now there are 100. It was precisely at that time that the kind of situation arose in which our country could offer some kind of counter-action to the West, but we could not possibly do any kind of damage to the United States itself. As a matter of fact, it built its policy on this fact.

However our specialists, headed by Korolev, developed missiles at that time, and it turned out that those missiles provided -- as the military expressed it at that time -- a deterrent that the United States could not overcome. This was the start of deferring military activities and beginning the lengthy period of detente in which we all now live; more or less serious cooperation began throughout the world, which, of course, was to the benefit of the whole world.

But if previously we spoke of the existence of say 200, 300, or 500 warheads, this figure is now 10,000 or more, and they are capable of reaching any point on the globe. Studies shows that the damage resulting from a nuclear war would lead to a situation in which our planet would almost certainly become uninhabitable, mankind would die away, and thus the history of mankind would come to an ignominious end.

Comrades, the only thing that can force those who presently aspire, irresponsibly aspire, to increase their military pressure on us and initiate military confrontation to really take serious heed is, of course, the fear that they might also receive unacceptable damage.

Comrades, two sides of this matter are closely related to our work. One is raising the economic potential of our country, our fastest possible technical development; the other -- and it, too, is extremely important -- is promoting the development of our defense technology, the creation of defense technology that would make an attack on our country unacceptable.

Comrades, both of these tasks have been set for us by the 26th congress. We have engaged in this work competently and intensively in a number of directions. However, today's situation demands that we sharply intensify our work aimed at both raising our country's economic potential and rapidly developing our country's industry, particularly taking into account the fact that as a result of the aggravation of the international situation, various types of embargoes are being imposed on import of various kinds of equipment, instruments, and medicines. In all the areas in which we lag, we must make the slack through our intensified labor.

Can we do this? Certainly. Take a number of familiar examples. The first is the development of nuclear technology in our country without any assistance, you could say, from abroad. We found adequate means and competent specialists to solve this task. We, particularly the scientists, must especially revere the memory of Igor Vasilyevich Kurchatov, who headed this work and attracted many of you now present to it and who so fascinated us in this work that in a short period of time -- the same time it took the Americans -- we fulfilled this task.

You are aware that missiles in our country were also developed in the same way, the world's first intercontinental missiles. As a matter of fact, they made an attack on our country impossible.

You are aware that other extremely significant tasks have also been solved in our country -- not at some time or other, but the present. We actually have been able to speed up our work and accelerate its transfer to industry.

Particularly gratifying is that we have now achieved important successes in some areas in which we seriously lagged. However, here too, we should not become complacent but must move ahead substantially and in the long run achieve complete parity, at least complete parity, in our work, with that of all the Western countries. Of course, this will undoubtedly require greater efforts on our part, but we must strive for this, taking into consideration the current international situation.

Comrades, speaking about the work that we have carried out, I first want to say that a fairly great contribution has been made by the academy in the development of our country Energy Program. The entire Department of Physical Technical Problems of Power Engineering, a large number of our institutes and Gosplan institutes, and GKNT [State Committee for Science and Technology] with its specialists made up the large collective that conducted this work. The work on the Energy Program has been completed. This program covers a long period of time, and of course must be very general. However, it is important that the main prospects have been assessed, the possible use of various types of power engineering, which is substantial contribution to the Energy Program. The program will be modernized, and as it develops, 5-year plans will have to be drawn up in accordance with. The program itself will have to be adjusted because life does not stand still. Nevertheless, it is a very important program and it is gratifying that a very serious role in it was played by the USSR Academy of Sciences, not only the Union Academy, but republic academies.

The second program is the Food Program. Sufficiently serious work was done by us on the Food Program as well, and of great importance are the consequences of this work that led to the fact that instead of procuring a significant quantity of pesticides and herbicides -- those means which permit fuller utilization of our farm lands -- abroad, we reached agreement with a number of institutes on the production of about 60 -- this is correct is it not, Yuriy Anatolyevich? -- pesticides in our country with the help of those technologies developed or currently being developed by our institutes. If we solve this problem, it will be of great help to our entire country.

Question on energy conservation play an important role. It is clear that this requires big investments and efforts. Nevertheless, we can say that investments in conserving energy resources are about 3 or 4 times more profitable than investments in the additional extraction of the same energy resources. So, of course, we must carry out this work.

Currently our work in the fields of biology, biochemistry, genetics, and genetic engineering are developing fairly rapidly. We cannot yet say that we have achieved advanced positions, as they say, in all these fields. This is far from so; we have a lot of work to do here. However, I am not ashamed to say that, for instance, a most complicated task such as obtaining human interferon through genetic engineering has now been solved jointly by the Academy of Sciences and Mikrobioprom, and industrial production has begun.

The task of obtaining insulin has also been solved and, at the laboratory level, is practically completed, and soon the transfer to industry will begin. These two major tasks indicate that the level that we have here is sufficiently high.

Comrades, it is even ridiculous to say, but a few years ago -- time passes quickly [laughs] particularly at my age, so that a few years is about 5 years ago -- I asked various specialists how they plan to use, and do they plan to use, computers in their spheres of work? However today, in Yuriy Anatolyevich's institute there is a large computer center used for both simulation and for all, that is to say, they have become used to the fact that computers mean extraordinarily rapidly accelerating the development of work and uncovering those opportunities it would be extremely difficult; or impossible, to uncover by ordinary research methods.

In this regard, we have also made advances. The Academy of Science, which was generally very weak in this sphere due to circumstances, has also exerted great efforts, and thanks in part to the tremendous assistance of the Central Committee and the government. We opened certain institutes, and in many of them work was initiated on semiconductor technology, on the creation of microcomponents, microcircuits, and so forth. Currently, the pace of work in this direction has increased considerably, our opportunities have expanded, and we can now create new computer technology and expand its utilization in the national economy on the basis of our own means.

As you know, the automation of production, of design, and of scientific research work are the main means, or at least some of the main means, for raising the efficiency of labor in all these spheres. This is of extraordinary importance for us, particularly because we currently lack the available workers who could previously be counted on to raise productivity in any sphere. Now we have to solve this through the introduction of automation in all the directions I have listed.

The Academy of Sciences is presently working in this direction. As you know, we were instructed by the Central Committee to review the possibility of intensifying work on computer technology and automation. This was done at the 26th congress. At the same time, observing what is being done in the world and how intensively this sphere is now developing in the United States, France, and Japan, one can naturally imagine that we must exert greater efforts in this direction.

You recall that at the last general meeting we addressed, the presidium called on us to begin the organization of a department, which I have called the Department for Information Science, Computer Technology, and Automation. And now I would like to tell you how this department is being organized.

We considered it necessary to entrust the management of the organization of the new department to Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov for a very simple reason: The fact is that it was very difficult to entrust this to mathematicians because it is a department with diverse specializations. It also needs to deal with purely technical tasks. We made the decision to appoint Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov as the academician, secretary, and organizer of the department insofar as he is working in precisely this sphere.

Due to his efforts, several institutes are now being established -- as a matter of fact they already exist and have begun operating.

Comrades, I would now like to say a few words about other trends. I must say that, in recent years, the intensive development of science has been underway throughout the country, and now an interesting situation has taken shape where republic academies lead the country in many fields. For example, it is always very gratifying for me to point out Boris Yevgenyevich Paton and all the work on electrical welding, electric metallurgy, and now on hard alloys to a significant degree as well. This is one of the fields of science where the leader is the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

I must say that it is very pleasing that in Georgia, the mathematical school of Nikolay Ivanovich Muskhelishvili has been maintained, although he died, as you know, some time ago. This group of mathematicians and specialists in mechanics has been working persistently and has now reached a very high level.

The school of physics of the Armenian Academy of Sciences is on a high level and a very good situation exists in Belorussia in several areas of research. I believe that we can note this here with pleasure.

Recently great successes have been achieved in Uzbekistan in chemical and biochemical research, which have brought honor to our country. It is most gratifying that in the field of chemistry, fairly successful work has been developing in a number of branches and academy institutes both here in Moscow and in a number of other cities. It is a pleasure for me to note that many works in the field of chemistry are being jointly carried out by the Academy of Sciences with the Ministry of the Chemical Industry or with ministries that use chemical products, and that these joint efforts are leading to extraordinarily rapid results and the solving of tasks of paramount importance to our country.

It should be noted that in the field of mathematics, work is developing fairly well in several republican academies, and outstanding work is currently being carried out in Moscow in the field of applied mathematics, mathematical simulation, and in using mathematics with the aid of computers to solve the most complex tasks, tasks that we previously thought impossible to solve.

I will not continue this enumeration of individual successes although they are extremely interesting. I will point out some considerable shortcomings in our work.

I think that in the field of physics, particularly semiconductor physics, we are not performing our work seriously enough, although we have adequate resources and equipment. We must further concentrate these resources and change from research that is largely incidental to our work to that which is more systematic.

We are apparently not fully concentrating our efforts in the field of astronomy, radio astronomy, although we have achieved major results in this -- I mean the latest work of the Institute of Radio Electronics on radar studies of Venus. These studies, with the help of sidescan radar, developed by Academician Bogomolov are now being used by Vladimir Aleksandrovich [video cuts to show academician Vladimir Aleksandrovich Keterikoy vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, seated in the Presidium with CPSU Central Committee Secretary Zimyanin on his right] in his institute to study Venus with the help of the Venera-15 and Venera-16 satellites -- it really seems to be some kind of fiction when you see these results. This work is an achievement of world significance, and I would like to congratulate Vladimir Aleksandrovich on the success of this work.

Every day he receives detailed information on Venus. While this information is being observed on one satellite, another satellite corroborates it with pictures. Thus, the most reliable high quality material is being received which essentially alters the opinions that prevailed among our astronomers prior to this work.

Comrades, I request that you consider our general meeting open and request that during the meeting and after we truly apply all our efforts to build up, more rapidly build up, our scientific achievements, transfer them more rapidly to industry, and strive to make our country the world leader not only in certain areas, but overall as well. Then we will be able to live in peace, and then our grandchildren and great-grandchildren will be able to thank us for our contribution. [applause]

TASS REPORTS PROGRESS OF COSMOS-1514 SATELLITE

LD301304 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 30 TASS -- The data obtained in the course of flight of the Soviet biological satellite "Cosmos-1514" will help prevent unpleasant sensations during the first period of the adaptation of cosmonauts to weightlessness.

Speaking with a TASS correspondent about the numerous experiments carried out with living organisms on board the satellite "Cosmos-1514", Dr. S. (Medicine) Yevgeniy Ilin explained that their main aim is to gain a better knowledge of the effects of weightlessness and outer space as a whole on human organism. This is necessary for ensuring the good health of man in orbit and creating biological life-sustaining systems in long outer space flights in the future.

This comprehensive effort, the scientist pointed out, is a component part of the Soviet programme for the study and exploration of near earth space for peaceful purposes. A large international biological research programme has been carried out in the "Cosmos-1514" satellite, which was launched last December.

Together with rats, fishes and plants, for the first time on board a Soviet biological satellite were monkeys Abrek and Bion. Scientists are inclined to think that as a whole their reaction to weightlessness is similar to that of man.

A detailed analysis and processing of the obtained data is continuing at research laboratories of the Institute of Medico-Biological Problems of the USSR Health Ministry in Moscow. Taking part in research together with the Soviet scientists are their foreign colleagues, who took part in the experiment.

TASS REPORTS PROGRESS OF ORBITING COSMONAUTS

LD021108 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 2, TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the ground control centre:

Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyov, and Oleg Atkov have been up in space for 54 days now. Yesterday the crew had their day off, and today carry out experiments with the mass spectrometry equipment "Astra-1," conduct visual observations of the earth surface, and do servicing operations aboard the station "Salyut-7."

Preparations have been completed aboard the complex for studies under the program of the joint Soviet-Indian mission. The spacemen have prepared work and rest facilities and checked the functioning of scientific equipment intended for joint experiments. According to telemetry measurements, the flight of the orbital complex "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-10" is proceeding normally. The crew are well and in a good mood.

The flight of the automatic cargo ship "Progress-19," put into a near-earth orbit on February 21, has now been completed. Yesterday the cargo ship, following commands from the ground control centre, was oriented in space and its engines were switched on at 22:18 Moscow time. As a consequence of braking, the "Progress-19" was put into a descent trajectory, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere over the prescribed area of the Pacific, and burned.

SOVIET-INDIAN SPACE MISSION CREW NAMED

LD021724 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Baykonur Cosmodrome, April 2, TASS -- By TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov:

The lineup of the main crew has been named at a press conference held a day before the blast-off of the Soviet-Indian space mission. Indian citizen Major Rakesh Sharma will head off into space with Commander Yuriy Malyshev and flight engineer Gennadiy Strekalov. Shortly before meeting newsmen he received a certificate from the International Aviation Federation naming him India's first cosmonaut.

KAZAKH SCIENCE ACADEMY MEETS, MAKES STAFF CHANGES

GF021323 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0210 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Fulfilling the decisions of the party and government, the republic's scientific institutions are constantly expanding and deepening the fundamental [word indistinct] research, consolidating the links with production, and are making a further contribution to the acceleration of the scientific and technical progress and to the verification of the tasks of further economic and social development of the country. At the same time, much more has to be done to increase the effectiveness of the scientific work and to successfully introduce its results into practice.

This was noted at the session of the general assembly of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences held in Alma-Ata on 29 March. The session summed up the results of the activity of the academy last year and specified measures for further developing science in the republic.

Academician Kunayev, president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences opened the session with a speech. A report presented by Academician of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Nadirov, chief scientific secretary of the Presidium of the republic's Academy of Sciences, was heard.

The reporters and speakers spoke thoroughly about the work of the various institutions of the academy, referred to their achievements, and dwelt on the shortcomings with regard to the unutilized capabilities. The speakers specified concrete measures for overcoming the shortcomings, accelerating the requirements, consolidating the intensification of production, and effectively implementing the results of the scientific (?potential) for the purpose of successfully fulfilling the national economy plans and improving the communist education of workers.

The session passed a resolution which obliges the presidium, the departments, and the institutions of the republic's academy to eliminate the noted shortcomings and to accumulate all their forces for successfully fulfilling the tasks specified by the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the 15th Plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures for accelerating the scientific and technical progress in the national economy and the speeches of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to voters of the Kuybyshevskiy rayon in Moscow.

Organizational questions were examined. Due to his transfer to another job, Academician of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences Tulepbayev was relieved of his commitments as vice president of the republic's Academy of Sciences. Academician of the Republic's Academy of Sciences Akhmetov was elected vice president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences. Academician of the republic's Academy of Sciences Abdildin was elected academician-secretary of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences.

Participating in the session of the general assembly of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences were Comrades Ashimov, Grebenyuk, Kazybayev, and Miroshkin, members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of the Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Planning Committee; Temirbekov, chief of the Science and Education Institutions Department of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; and leaders of a number of the republic's ministries and departments.

UKRAINIAN OFFICIALS REPRIMANDED ON INVALID CASE

PM020905 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 84 p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Following Our Publications": "Heartlessness Punished"]

[Text] Our newspaper's 26 February issue carried I. Rudenko's feature "Duty". On the very next day, the editorial office started receiving letters and telegrams. By 30 March, we had received 4,096 readers' letters. The editorial office also received official replies, which we published on 13 March, on the measures taken by the Dnepro Dnepropetrovsk Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom and the republic's Komsomol Central Committee. In the last few days, our mail brought two more official replies, which we publish today:

"The Ukrainain SSR Ministry of Social Security reports that the feature 'Duty' was discussed at a collegium session. M. Grebenshchikov, chief of the Nikopol City Social Security Council, has been relieved of his duties for inadequately organizing facilities for A. Nemtsov, first degree invalid of the Soviet Army; V. Zrazhevskiy, senior inspector at the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast department, and A. Stroganova, chairman of the Dnepropetrovsk General Industrial Disability Commission, have been given severe reprimands with warnings.

"The attention of B. Oleynik, chief of administration at the ministry, and V. Rusin, Ukrainian SSR deputy minister of social security, has been drawn to the need to more strictly monitor the provision of benefits to invalids of the Patriotic War and the Soviet Army."

Colonel General V. Rodin, member of the Military Council and Political Directorate chief at the Red Banner Kiev Military District, wrote that the oblast "has made a principled appraisal of the disgraceful heartless attitude toward A. Nemtsov. The guilty parties have been severely punished. Colonel N. Shevchuk, military commissar at the Nikopol City Military Commissariat, has been relieved of his duties and party proceedings have been instituted against him (he has been given a severe reprimand with warning and his record card has been endorsed).

"Disciplinary punishment has been meted out to Major General N. Pomozov, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast military commissar, and Colonel L. Dyadyuk, Political Directorate chief at the Oblast Military Commissariat."